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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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PATHANS AND PAKISTAN

KHAN SAHIB NAILS LEAGUE LIE

Would Prefer Death To Joining Futile Set Of People, He Says

PESHAWAR, April 23.

Dr. Khan Sahib, former Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"On his return to Hyderabad (Dn.) last month, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, a member of the Pakistan delegation of the Muslim League to the Frontier Province, made a statement in the press which I at that time thought best to ignore. Many friends have since then made inquiries about the truth of a certain reference made about us, and I think that in the interest of the public I had better stated the facts.

"I and some of my colleagues did meet the deputation, and we had an exchange of views. As far as I remember, I was very clear in my conversation, and explained to them our principles and what we stood for. Equally plain was I when I gave them an idea of what we thought of the Muslim League and its leaders and of the absurd scheme of Pakistan.

"I wonder how the Nawab could gather the impression that 'although we were ostensibly Congressmen we favoured the League for all practical purposes'. I believe he made this statement deliberately to mislead the Mussalmans of India.

"Our differences with the League are not at all based on misunderstandings or sentimental considerations, as he would like to think, but are of vital character.

"For my part, I would prefer death rather than join a futile set of people, utterly devoid of action but loud on the stage. What a Pathan wants is action, sacrifice and selfless service to the cause of the country. Where are these to be found in the Muslim League-"—United Press.

STOP PRESS

AMERY FOR INDIA?
(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, April 23.

Fresh speculation is going on regarding the Secretary of State's visit to India as the result of the suggestion made from all sections of the House during yesterday's India debate in the Commons.

PUNITIVE TAX FOR DACCA

DACCA, April 23.

Imposition of a punitive tax in the town for maintaining peace and order by requisitioning additional police force is announced by the beat of drum.—United Press.

HEAVY FLOODS IN AFGHANISTAN

PESHAWAR, April 23.

Many persons are reported to have perished and hundreds rendered homeless as the result of heavy floods in Memnatt Province of Afghanistan. Considerable damage to property and livestock has been caused.

The Afghan Government took immediate steps for the dispatch of relief to sufferers, the King himself making a generous per-

Sharp Rejoinders To Commons Speech

REACTION ON SADDLE AT WHITEHALL

All Parties Must Unite And Insist On Transfer Of Power, Says Setalvad

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, April 23.

THE point brought out by Mr. Amery's speech is that though so far the so-called differences between political parties in India were advanced as the reason for not proceeding with changes at the Centre, it is now clear that Agreement or no Agreement there is no intention to transfer power at the Centre to a fully Indian Cabinet or treat it as a Dominion Cabinet. In the circumstances there seems little chance of reconciliation between the Government's position and Sir T. B. Sapru's viewpoint. This is how political circles view the latest pronouncement of Mr. L. S. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons.

REACTION TRIUMPHS AGAIN

The slogan of "practical difficulties" raised by Mr. Amery came as a rude reminder that the reactionary group in London had once again triumphed to prevent any advance.

The speeches of the Secretary of State which curiously enough came at the same time as the Viceroy's departure on holiday tour has caused considerable disappointment as it shows no way to Dr. Sapru to pursue his efforts.

One supporter of the Bombay Conference bitterly said: "The more moderate our proposals, the more intransigent is the tone of the Secretary of State".

It does not appear that Dr. Sapru has so far received any letter from the Viceroy. So the Allahabad discussions next Sunday will have to proceed in the light of Mr. Amery's speech. A detailed statement is expected to be drafted by the Sapru Committee to controvert Mr. Amery's arguments, but whether it will be released for publication or sent to the Viceroy for submission to the Secretary of State is not yet known.

Mr. Amery's objection that the Bombay resolution asks not for a modification of the present form of Government but for the supersession by an entirely different type of Government is opposed to Dr. Sapru's claim that his scheme is in full accord with the present Constitution. It is asked whether in Mr. Amery's opinion the retention of the European element in the Viceroy's Council and the insistence that subjects like Finance and Defence should not be entrusted to Indian hands is part of the Constitution. It is also asked whether any Provincial Ministry has objected to the Bombay resolution. There is also no information to show that any important Princes have objected, for they have always been against interference in British Indian affairs.

Attention is also called to the contradictory position taken up by Mr. Amery in his reference to the Muslim League and Pakistan demand. While he points out the dangers of attempting to break-up India's unity, he does not hesitate to give undue encouragement to Mr. Jinnah indirectly by recognising him as the spokesman of Muslim India and referring to his growing strength and so on. "Why not consult the Premiers of Muslim provinces themselves" is the question asked in political circles.

"HARPING UPON HIS OLD SLOGANS

BOMBAY, April 23.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, President, National Liberal Federation of India, has issued the following statement:—

I have hastily gone through the opening and closing speeches of the Secretary of State for India and also the speeches of other members who took part in last night's debate in the House of Commons. As pointed out by Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. Amery's speech is bound to create a deep sense of depression and a spirit of hopelessness in the minds of those who have been working strenuously to bring about a better understanding between the British and Indian nations. I entirely agree with Sir Stanley Reed that the speech of the Secretary of State does not lead us anywhere.

"NOTHING NEW."

There is nothing new in the speech and he is continuously harping upon his first slogan that the problem has to be solved on the soil of India by Indians themselves. He forgets that the real problem is the problem of better understanding, of closer and enthusiastic co-operation between England and India in the war effort. If one had the time one could point out several inconsistencies in Mr. Amery's speech. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Amery is really satisfied and happy with the present state of things. His attitude seems to be "we are getting the money, we are getting the men and we are getting the munitions from India. Why worry and disturb the present state of affairs". Such an attitude is to my mind very short-sighted and in the long run is bound to lead to unhappy and disastrous consequences.

ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

I quite realise that the proposals of the Bombay Conference which, it must be mentioned, had the support of the President and the Working President of the Hindu Mahasabha, were not an ideal solution of the problem, but in view of the attitude of the two major parties in the country, they seem to be the only possible means of bringing about a closer association, in India's war effort, of that large section of the Indian public which is outside the Congress and Muslim League. Mr. Amery's attitude is all the more surprising to me since in England in spite of the critical times through which the country is passing every attempt is being made to keep the Parliament and the Press going so that the

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

Battle Of Thermopylae

British Forces Face Nazis At Historic Pass

GREEKS SURRENDER ARMS IN MACEDONIA

King And Govt. Leave For Crete: Heroic Struggle To Go On

LONDON, April 23.

BRITISH forces are engaged against German troops at the historic pass of Thermopylae, according to a German High Command Communique to-day.

BRITISH FORCES BUSY CONSOLIDATING NEW POSITION

CAIRO, April 23.

It is reliably stated that the temporary easing of German pressure in Greece has enabled the British to consolidate a new position, but the respite is not expected to last.

German Attack Imminent

"Reuter's" Special Correspondent with the British forces in Greece writes:

A full scale attack by the German hordes against the British Army in Greece in its new positions is expected to be launched at any moment. The spirit among the British forces is superb and they continue to show great courage in harassing the advanced German elements.

A British 'padre' who has just visited the wounded being evacuated from the frontal regions said: "The men are all in good spirits although they fully realise they are up against it".

While the British stolidly face the full strength of the German army, awaiting the attack they are being dive-bombed and machine-gunned from sunrise to sunset by the German Air Force.

Two British soldiers escaped after being taken prisoner. On crossing the British lines they spoke of the amazing audacity of the German troops. The German tanks they state are not camouflaged, but are painted black with the Red Swastika. Transport are not convoyed and masses of material, guns and tanks all jumbled together are poured along the lines of communications making good bombing targets.—Reuter.

CAPITULATION IN MACEDONIA

Earlier cables stated:—

The Greek armies of Epirus and Macedonia have laid down their arms, according to an extraordinary communique issued in Rome by the headquarters of the Italian armed forces. The capitulation was made at 21/04 last night by a Greek military delegation to the command of the Eleventh Italian Army on the Epirus Front.

The communique adds that the methods of surrender are being arranged in detail in complete agreement with the German High Command.

King George of Greece in a Proclamation to the Greek people stated that Armistice was reached without prior consultation with the Cabinet.

Heavy Fighting South Of Lamia

CAIRO, April 23.

Heavy fighting is understood to be in progress south of Lamia where the Imperial troops are holding the area leading into the plain of Thessaly. South-east of Lamia is the famous pass of Thermopylae where the Spartans made a heroic stand against the Persians in the year 480 B.C.

Heavy land and air fighting continues along the whole length of the Allied front in Greece, military circles stated here on Tuesday night. The Germans are maintaining equal pressure at all points of the British sector.

The allied withdrawal to carefully selected positions has resulted in their lines being considerably shortened. The exact location of the new line is not revealed.

Close Contact Between Allied Forces

"The particularly stubborn" resistance by British troops is admitted by German war correspondents to be the reason for the failure of the German encircling movement in Greece, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung."

The resistance put up by the British at Tobruk and along the Egyptian frontier has also been a disappointing surprise for them, the correspondent adds.

Despite the difficulties of a hotly contested withdrawal, the Imperial forces have maintained close contact with the Greeks. The relations between the British and Greek troops are stated to be remarkably good.

The withdrawal of Greek lines has been completed without serious incident, says a Greek war "communique" issued on Tuesday night, adding enemy air action continued to be intense, but the enemy suffered considerable losses from the air force and anti-aircraft artillery.

Heavy Nazi Raids

The "communique" says that German aircraft in repeated waves raided Peraeus, Eleusis, Megara and the district of Attica causing some damage.

One bomb exploded in a Refugee settlement in Athens without causing casualties or damage.

A German formation bombed a hospital ship in the port of Corinth without causing damage. Italian aircraft bombed the rural districts of Cephalonia and Corfu and machine-gunned various villages. One child was killed. Damage is slight. The rural areas of Crete were bombed, but there were no casualties.

German aircraft bombed Alatainti. The Germans also bombed and machine-gunned ships in the gulf of Salonika causing some damage and casualties.

THERMOPYLAE

Thermopylae, a Greek pass leading from Locris into Thessely between Mount Oeta and the Lea is chiefly famous for the heroic defence. King Leonedas of Sparta made against the Persian Emperor Xerxes' army advancing on Greece with only 300 Spartan soldiers of his in the year 480.

Greek King Goes Into Exile

LONDON, April 23.

According to B. B. C., King George of the Hellenes announced the transfer of Greek Government from Athens to Crete from where the fight will be continued.

Before leaving Athens for Crete, the King of Greece announced:—"The hard destinies of war compel us to get away from Athens with the lawful Government of the country and transfer the capital to Crete." This statement is given in despatches from Athens according to which the King also stated, the armies that had surrendered had done so without the knowledge of the authorities in Athens. The King paid a tribute to the British whose forces he said were still fighting on Greek soil.

"The cruel destiny of war to-day compels us and the heir to the throne as well as the lawful Government to leave Athens and transfer the capital to Crete whence we will be able to continue the struggle.

That is the will of the entire nation and duty to defend the country's independence and territorial integrity is laid upon us after the unprovoked attack we have suffered from two Empires," says the King George of Hellenes in a message to the Greek people. "Our will and that of the Greek Government and of the people as already affirmed in manifold fashion called for resistance to the end of the Greek people which, despite the unequal nature of the struggle particularly after invasion, opposed the enemy with the support of the British forces that came to our aid and fought brilliantly and are still fighting on Greek soil for a just cause.

"Though exhausted after six months of victorious and hard fighting against a much stronger enemy our troops who have written the most glorious pages of our military history continued to struggle against the German offensive with unheard-of heroism. We still do not know the real reason why the army of the Epirus signed an armistice with the enemy without our knowledge and without the cognisance of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government. This signature in no way binds the free will of the nation, King and Government which is manifested in the continuation of the struggle with all the forces remaining to us to safeguard our national interests.

With this aim in view we are compelled to go to Crete. We are leaving in order to be able to continue the struggle against the invaders until that final victory is achieved that shall repay us fully for the nation's great sacrifices.

The King's proclamation concludes by urging the Greeks not to lose heart, to remain faithful to the idea of one country united, indivisible and free. "Have courage and better days will return. Long live the nation.'

Another King Goes In Exile

Another King and Government have been driven into exile—another little country has been overrun and almost submerged by the ruthless power of Germany's divisions. But despite this success, which it is not necessary to belittle, the Germans cannot be said to be much nearer their goal, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.—Reuter.

No Satyagraha In Sind

Deputation Fails To Get Gandhiji's Consent For The Move

WARDHAGANJ, April 23.

A deputation of the Sind P. C. C. consisting of Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Professor Ghanshyamdas, Mr. Newandram (Congress M.L.A.s), Swami Krishnanand and Parsaram Tahilramani, General Secretary, arrived here this morning for the purpose of acquainting Mahatma Gandhi with the situation in Sind and also seeking his permission for Sind to join in the Satyagraha movement.

GANDHIJI REFUSES PERMISSION

The Sind P. C. C. Deputation led by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Leader of the Congress Assembly Party in Sind, when asked about their talks with Mahatma Gandhi said, "We fully explained the Sind situation to Gandhiji for ninety minutes and sought his permission for Satyagraha. Mahatmaji refused permission for launching of civil disobedience movement, firstly: as he did not wish to interfere with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's decision. Secondly, he personally felt that there was no justification for civil disobedience movement in view of public safety in Sind and advised Congressmen to carry on the constructive programme. Mr. Sidhwa left this evening by the Bombay Mail 'en route' to Karachi. His colleagues Prof. Ghanshyamdas, Swami Krishnanand and Mr. Newandram Tahilramani may leave to-night or to-morrow evening.—A.P.

Sind Hindus' Telegram To Gandhiji

KARACHI, April 23.

The Sind Hindu Panchayats' Federation has sent a telegram to Wardha asking Gandhiji not to permit Congressmen to launch Satyagraha in Sind, "as it is likely to result in fresh communal disturbances in the Province."—United Press.

CONDITIONS IN FOOCHOW

FOOCHOW, April 23.

With the exception of a temporary suspension of electric lighting and of outward mails conditions are normal in Foochow following the Japanese occupation of the City. There is a shortage of fresh meat and vegetables. As far as can be ascertained all foreigners are safe, but it is reported that Mr. Charles Gordon Pearson, District Superintendent of the Salt administration, was caught in the Japanese advance on the city while returning from a tour of inspection and has been detained by the Japanese.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure cor- rect insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

18. AUCTIONS.

Auction Sale—Monotype composing machines—Keyboard air compressor—50 Nesbit Road Mazagon—28th April—3 p. m. (14479)

30. MATRIMONIAL

Introductions for Matrimony, Friendship, Trade, Journalism, other 431 hobbies arranged, India, Abroad by Globe Introduction League. Offices: (Central) 3442, Chhili-Int. Agra and Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad, Deccan. Members 11128 (both), Secretary, Mrs. Shaabdane. (14431)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Vacancies exist for two learner clerks, passed Matriculation Examination. Pay Rs. 16/- plus allowance Rs. 5/-, free rations, clothing and quarters. No service ex-India. Apply Adjutant, I.T.F.Bn., Santa Cruz. (4868)

Wanted: Candidates for Railway— Telegraph Classes. Apply, immediately with two Annas Postage. Gujarat Telegraph College, Umreth. (14445)

Wanted by the Indian Clock Mfg. Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, further 70 apprentices. "A" class allowance from Rs. 35/- to Rs. 75/-; "B" class Rs. 25/- to Rs. 50/- "C" class Rs. 20/- to Rs. 45/-. Apply Managing Agents within 30th April for application forms, prospectus etc. with Re. 1/-. Application forms, prospectus etc. are also available at Company's office, 9, Clive Row, Calcutta, with Re. 1/-. No distinction of caste, creed, religion or province will be made. (4786)

Wanted Share Selling representa- tive in town and mofussil on salary and good commissions for "The Indian Clock Mfg. Co. Ltd." Jamshedpur (Tatanagar) having authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000/- (five lakhs) the only Indian concern which has started manufacturing clocks, time-pieces etc. Products have been certified to be equal to that of foreign makes at competitive prices. Efficient, smart and experienced hands need apply. Successful candidates shall have prospects of being made territorial organisers on good remuneration. Apply to Managing Agents, The Indian Clock Mfg. Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, Tatanagar or apply Calcutta office, 9, Clive Row, Calcutta. (4787)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

1. Applications are invited from Graduates of recognised Universities for appointment of Traffic Canvassers in the grade of Rs 90-5-120-10/3-150 with efficiency bar at Rs. 120/-.

2. Candidates must not be more than 25 years of age on 1-6-1941.

3. Full particulars and form of application are obtainable from the Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P Railway, V.T., on payment of Re. 1/- by money order on or before 3-5-1941. The application form duly filled in, together with attested copies of certificates should reach the Chief Traffic Manager, on or before 20-5-1941. Full name and address of applicant must be entered in BLOCK LETTERS on money order coupon.

4. Selected candidates called for interview will be required to attend at their own expense, and a call to attend an examination or interview will not imply offer of definite employment.

5. The payment of the prescribed fee for the application form is no guarantee that each candidate will be called for an interview. Under no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

6. Any attempt to influence a candidate's selection will disqualify him for consideration as a candidate.

7. The candidate will have to pass a medical examination in Class C. I. which prescribes that:
(1) They should have been successfully vaccinated.
(2) Their distant vision as tested with Landolt's split rings, must be not less than 6/9 in one eye and 6/12 in the other with or without glasses and the admissible myopia not more than 4 D. (4856)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Smart educated Sales Re- presentatives, Carnatic Cotton and Silk Products Co., Katalayi, Baliapatam. (14483)

Wanted Matrics and Non-matrics on Rs. 40/- and Rs. 30/- for our new offices establishment in Bombay Presidency. Apply The General Business Emporium (India) Delhi. (14484)

Wanted For the Staff of the Col- lege from 1st July:—(1) An M.Com. of the Bombay University, (2) A London or Birmingham Graduate in Commerce or Economics, (3) An M.A. in both English and Politics, (4) A lecturer in Commerce and Accountancy. Please apply to the Principal, mentioning detailed qualifications, subjects of study and teaching experience: Govindram Seksaria College of Commerce, Wardha, C.P. (4809)

62. TO BE LET.

To Let, Well ventilated Rooms and godowns in Jamna Building, Dhobitalao, Carnac Road. Apply to Vallabhdas Gopalji, Chikhal Galli, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay 2. (14485)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Chief Agents, and Orga- nisers in unrepresented areas on guarantee of business for a leading Mutual Life Office. Rare Opportunity. Earn Rs. 200/- to Rs 500/- per month. Apply with details Box No. 4660, "Bombay Chronicle."

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Invited all for representation. Mattom & Co., Thazhathangady, Kottayam Eight annas worth for twenty addresses. Further particulars against addressed paid envelopes, Secretary, Dept. E. (14486)

Public Notices

ADVERTISEMENT

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts in the Elphinstone College, Bombay, on the scale of Rs. 35-2-45. Age limit 25:
(1) Two posts of Junior Laboratory Assistants in the Physics and Chemistry Departments.
Minimum qualifications—Matriculation (with Physics and Chemistry).
(2) One post of a Field Collector in the Biology Department. Minimum qualifications—preferably a Matriculate with special qualifications in Drawing.

The form of application can be had from the Principal, on application, with a two annas stamped envelope. The application should reach the Principal on or before the 15th of May, 1941. (4855)

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNING BODY of the Bose Institute invite applications from qualified candidates for the award of two Research Fellowships of value Rs. 200/- per month each and tenable for two years in the first instance.

For one of the Fellowship applications are invited from candidates who have specialised either in Cytogenetics or in Plant Physiology, and for the other from Candidate who have specialised in Bio-chemistry. For the latter preference will be given to those who have specialised in Plant Biochemistry.

Applications with copies of testimonials and reprints of published papers should reach the undersigned before the 3rd May, 1941.

DIRECTOR, BOSE INSTITUTE
Calcutta. 4857

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICES.

WITH effect from 1st May 1941, the following passenger trains will be cancelled between Sholapur and Raichur—

			H. M.
15 Down	Sholapur	Dep.	10-00
	Raichur	Arr.	17-50
18 Up	Raichur	Dep.	4-40
	Sholapur	Arr.	13-20

For the convenience of passengers on and from 1st May 1941, No. 9 Down Madras Mail will arrive and leave Sholapur five minutes earlier viz., at 7-15 and 7-30 hrs. respectively and will halt at the following additional stations between Sholapur and Raichur:—

	Departure hrs.
Tikekarwadi	7-43
Tilati	8-17
Boroti	8-57
Kulali	9-29
Savalji	10-05
Martur	10-44
Nalwar	12-04
Yermaras	13-48

No. 16 Up Passenger will be timed to leave Raichur at 13-30 hrs. instead of 13-35 hrs.

The Railway Administration regrets any inconvenience which may be caused to the travelling public by this action which is necessary owing to very heavy preferential traffic to be carried. 4867

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

In consequence of the disqualification, under Section 17(d) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended upto date, of Mr. Shantaram Savlaram Mirajkar, an elected Councillor from Ward No. 14 (Parel), a casual vacancy of a Councillor has occurred under Section 9 of the said Act. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22(3) and 25 of the said Act, hereby fix TUESDAY, the 13th May, 1941, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid vacancy.

Nomination papers will be issued on working days during office hours from TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1941, to MONDAY, the 12th May, 1941, and on TUESDAY, the 13th May, 1941, upto 4 P.M. (B.T.) at the Election Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road. In the event of the election being contested the poll will be held on the 20th May 1941.

M. D. BHAT.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 18th April, 1941. (4858)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.

Rate Circulars

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Special Rate Circular No. 2 (Goods) of 1941, is being issued today.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or stations. (4862)

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Reserve Bank Building, Bombay invites tenders for supply of one Multiple copying lathe. Tenderers should submit their offer with full particulars and specification stating the size of the wood it will take. Offers for second hand lathe also will be considered. Tenders should be submitted on firms own forms in double sealed cover and superscribed "Tender No. MP/BN. 3257." Due date of submission of tender by 12 noon on the 28th April 1941. 4854.

ANNOUNCEMENT

WE TAKE PLEASURE in announcing that we have started manufacture of high class electric lamps. Our new product 'Star' lamps are manufactured under expert supervision and checked at every stage of manufacture to ensure good service. 'STAR' lamps are guaranteed for long life, brilliant light, accurate consumption and its superiority in every way.

Wanted Agents.
GOPAL KRISHNA ELECTRIC LAMP WORKS
Lessees of Hindustan Electric Lamp Works Ltd.,
Head Office, AGRA. (14487)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received, under Section 36(d) and (h) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special (Urgency) Meeting of the Corporation for the consideration of the following business, a SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 28th April, 1941, at 3-45 P.M. (Bombay Time):—

1-14. Subject-matter of the (1-2) letters from the Commissioner, regarding (1) a proposal for constructing a gallery and a water-closet on the first floor of the Building on plot No. 101, Scheme No. 29, Nowroji Hill Estate; (2) re-entry on land at Deonar leased to the Army Department of the Government of India, etc.; (3-5) Resolutions of the Improvements Committee, regarding (3) condonation of the breach of Loft Rules in respect of plots Nos. 70-71, Scheme 37, Sydenham Road Estate; (4) nomination to lease in respect of plots Nos. 74 to 76 in Scheme 37, Sydenham Road Estate; (5) the lay-out and application for lease of plots Nos 113 and 114, Scheme 3, Sandhurst Road East Estate; (6-8) Resolutions of the Standing Committee, regarding (6) provision of shelters, etc., for the Police Guards appointed for protecting Bombay City's water supply; (7) variation of the Establishment Schedule of the Public Health Department; (8) improvement of the general insanitary conditions of the Sewri and Wadala Villages; (9) letter from the Commissioner, regarding assignment of a combined lease in respect of plots Nos. 70 and 71, Sydenham Road Estate; (10) Resolution of the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, regarding the proposal to drop the provision of Swimming Pool, etc., at the New Nurses' Home of the K.E.M. Hospital; (11) letter from the Commissioner, regarding a proposal to construct a sanitary block on the terrace of the building of plots Nos. 5 and 6, Scheme No. 7 Colaba Reclamation Scheme; (12) Resolution of the Standing Committee, regarding increased share of the cost of widening the Bridge at the Mahim Causeway; (13-14) letters from the Commissioner, regarding (13) a proposal for the assignment of lease in respect of plot No. 105, Princess Street Estate; (14) the nomination to lease in respect of plot No. 44-B in Scheme 5, Dadar-Matunga Estate; and (15) Resolution of the Standing Committee, regarding revised estimates for the construction of a Chawl for Halalkhores at Bapty Road.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
S. N. DAMLE,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd April, 1941.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MORESHWAR VASANTRAO CHIPLOONKER, SHANKER VASANTRAO CHIPLOONKER, RAMAKANT VASANTRAO CHIPLOONKER and LUXMAN VASANTRAO CHIPLOONKER, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the immovable property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written to our client.

All persons having any claim, right, title or interest in, to or against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Soorya Mahal, 5 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece of land, containing an area of 748 Square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 207E of the Dadar Matunga Estate of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon being part of New Survey No. 1109 and Cadastral Survey No. 182E/10 of Matunga Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F. Ward No. 6835 (6E) Street No. 402EE and bounded as follows that is to say, on the North-East by Plot No. 208 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ganesh B. Vader, on the South-East by Kingsway (Vincent Road), on the South-West by Plot No. 207 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to M. A. Patel and another and on the North-West by Plot No. 207-D of the said Estate agreed to be leased to S. S. Pitale.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1941.

BHATT & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (4866)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Misc. No. 56 of 1941.

In the matter of the INSURANCE ACT IV of 1938
And
In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
And
In the matter of the DAWN OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. having its Registered Office at Buona Casa, Sir Pherozshaw Mehta, Road, within the Fort of Bombay.
The Superintendent of Insurance having his Office at New Delhi. ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company and the appointment of a Liquidator thereof by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 4th day of April, 1941, presented to this Hon'ble Court on behalf of the Petitioner and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 23rd day of June, 1941 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Acts and for the appointment of Liquidator should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or by his attorney for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

(Sd.) D. P. SETHNA,
Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay. (4860)

Auction Sales

THE MACHINERY AND STORES of the defunct Pottery Works at Chandia, B. N. Rly., Rewa State, will be sold by Public Auction at site to the highest bidder on the 18th May, 1941, at 8-30 A.M. Intending purchasers may attend prepared to pay 25% of the accepted bid at the spot. Further particulars can be had from the undersigned. The machinery is open to inspection at site.

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER,
Rewa State, Rewa, C.I. (4811)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Misc. No. 57 of 1941.

In the matter of the INDIAN INSURANCE ACT IV of 1938
And
In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913
And
In the matter of the SHREE LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., a Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at Bombay.
The Superintendent of Insurance having his Office at New Delhi. ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company and the appointment of a Liquidator thereof by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 4th day of April, 1941, presented to this Hon'ble Court on behalf of the Petitioner and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 23rd day of June, 1941 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Acts and for the appointment of the Liquidator should appear at the time of the hearing by himself or by his attorney for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

(Sd.) D. P. SETHNA,
Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay. (4859)

Auction Sales

SALE OF 547 BALES GUNTUR TOBACCO.

Suit No. 327 of 1940

BHAGWATSEN PURSHOTUMDAS GANJAWALLA
vs.
GADDAM KAMESWARA RAO and Others.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from the Plaintiff the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Decree made herein sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 27th day of April, 1941, at 4 P.M. at Ganjawalla's bungalow, Mandpashwer Road, Borivli, (B. B. & C. I. Rly), where the goods are stored, the following:—
332 Bales 86424 lbs Guntur Tobacco.
105 Bales 28027 lbs Guntur Tobacco.
50 Bales 13097 lbs Guntur Tobacco.
60 Bales 15697 lbs Guntur Tobacco.

The purchasers shall pay a deposit of 25 per cent immediately on the goods being knocked down to them and shall pay the balance next day and take delivery of the goods at their own expense and risk within three days of the sale. Further conditions may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
123, Medows Street Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MODERN DRAWING, DINING & BEDROOM FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 27th April, 1941, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Warden Road "Surve Mansion" (ground floor) furniture such as:—
Dining Table, Chairs, Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Drawing Room Suites, Show Case, Center and Writing Tables, Wardrobes, Teapoys, Dressing Tables, Beds with Mattresses, etc., property of a gentleman.
On view.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Hassan Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, of Complete Flat furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Underwood Typewriter, Safes, Chesterfield Sets, Corona Portable Typewriter, Wardrobes, Ice Box, Harmoniums, etc.

BAILABLE WARRANT FOR NUSSERWANJI ENGINEER

Mrs. Mitha Rustom Murzban Files Complaint For Defamation

BOMBAY, Wednesday

A bailable warrant of Rs. 500 was issued this morning by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court for the apprehension of Nusserwanji N. Engineer, Editor, "Kom-Sevak" at the instance of Mrs. Mitha Rustom Murzban for alleged defamation in the paper edited by the accused.

The complaint was presented by Mr. Jamshed S. Lam, Solicitor and Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate.

TENANTS' S. O. S. TO CORPORATION

Water Supply Scarcity Will Endanger City's Health

The following resolution has been forwarded by the Bombay Tenants' Association to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay:—

'The Bombay Tenants' Association strongly protests against the reduction in the hours of water supply to some of the thickly populated parts of the City. As the water supply in the ordinary time was itself inadequate, this further reduction has caused serious hardships and inconveniences to the residents in the localities concerned, some of whom are not getting any water supply at the hours when it is most and urgently needed.

'The Association apprehends that this reduction will lead to epidemics and other diseases detrimental to the health of the Residents.'

'The Association requests the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation to increase the water supply forthwith, so that all the tenants will get adequate supply of water which is particularly essential in this hot season. The Association also urges the Municipal Commissioner, the Hydraulic Engineer and other Municipal officers to visit the buildings in the different localities and see for themselves that the tenants on all floors in all the buildings get adequate supply of water.'

RAJKOT RUMOURS REFUTED

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, April 22.

Apropos of the rumours spread in the city that the State had taken bonds of good conduct from some Muslim leaders the Dewan of Rajkot in the course of a statement refuted report and said that State had not seen reasons to take any such steps.

It may be recalled here that local Muslim weekly has been trying to give communal colour to the quarrel between two gangs of milkmen. The State has put under arrest those responsible for the fight.

The Dewan assured pressmen that the State will take all necessary steps to maintain law and order and give security of life and property to people who should not encourage spreading wile and false rumours.

Distinction For Hyderabad Scholar

(From A Correspondent.)

The University of Huron, U. S. A., has conferred upon Syed Shafaat Husain, Muntazim, High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad Dn.; India, the Degree of Doctor of Laws with all the dignities, merits, honours and duties pertaining to this distinction in recognition of his thesis, in English, on "Islamic Jurisprudence" which was very much appreciated by the principals. He is the first Hyderabadi who submitted his work containing an original and substantial contribution to the requirements of the University for the degree of Doctor of Laws.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH

The management of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh acknowledged with thanks the receipt of the following donations for the maintenance of the Foundling Home at Matunga: Rs. 200 Mrs. Jasudben Manilal Javeri, Rs. 108/8 the Star Trading Cop., Rs. 100 the Grain Merchants' Assocn., Rs. 50 Mr. V. R. Junnarkar, Rs. 50 Mr. Laxminarayansingh Gangaprasad, Rs. 25 Mrs. Jayagauri Daptary, Rs. 25 Mrs. Parwatibai Ruttonsi, Rs. 25 Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Rs. 25 Mr. B. H. Charity Trust, through Mr. L. G. Vinze, Rs. 25 Sheth Meghji Mathuradas (monthly), Rs. 25 Seth Karsondas Madhaodas (monthly), Rs. 15 Mr. Kanji Umersi Shah and Rs. 15 in memory of Nihalchand Lalluchand.

PICKING BANDS

For "WIT" Chrome Picking Bands. Leather Beltings Bohemian Type and Chrome Spring Buffers, Laces, etc., enquire: THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES. LTD., Dharavi Bombay 17 ('Phone 39041).

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ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, APRIL 24.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Abdul Ghani. 5 20 Chand Khan. 5-40 Badr Bai: Vocal music. 6 15 Ramanand Sharma. 6-30 Sarzar Khan. 6 45 Dhani Ram. 7 Badr Bai: Vocal music. 7 15 Crime and the Man, 1: Talk in Hindustani. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 An Economist Looks at the World: Talk. 8 30 It has happened, or Eman on Sarangi. 8-35 Chand Khan. 8-45 Abdul Ghani. 9-45 Badr Bai: Vocal music. 10 Ramanand Sharma. 10-5 Bageshwari on Clarionet. 10-15 Abdul Ghani. 10-25 Chand Khan.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Wamanrao Sadolikar. 7-50 Marathi Bhavgeet. 8 Alap on Sitar. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8 25 G. M. Nagpuri. 8 40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Bai Moghu Bai Kurdikar. 12-30 p.m. Musical Variety. 12 57 News in Hindustani. 1 Orchestral music. 1-10 Bhajans. 1-50 Mutual Understanding. 1 30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5 5 G. M. Nagpuri. 5-20 Surbahar solo. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5 35 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 6 News in English. 5-5 News in Hindustani. 6 10 Mira Bai Bhajan. 6-20 Violin recital. 6-30 Children's Hour (Hindustani). 7 Khayana-Geeto: Talk in Gujarati. 7-15 Lyrics from "Lagna Pahave Karoon". 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 G.M. Nagpuri. 7 45 Rageshri on Jaltarang. 7 55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8 30 Books and Authors: Review. 8-45 Sound news in Hindustani. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Play House.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Juthika Roy. 8-15 H. Moradabadi: Thumri on Hamidi with Tambora and Tabla. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Surdas Bhajan. 8-50 Marathi Pad by Wamanrao Sadolikar. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Kanan Devi. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5 25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 D. Dani: Gujarati Poems. 5 35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. Gujarati Poems 5 35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Geet by G. M. Nagpuri. 6 10 to 7 15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval

59.15 metres (3,355 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7 45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Marathi Pad. 8 5 Gujarati Geet. 8-15 Brahmanand Bhajan. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Bai Moghu Bai Kurdikar. 10 to 10-45 As in Bombay 1

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Suresh Ch. Mazumdar. 5 15 Dulal Ch. Addy: Kavya Sangeet. 5-25 Sailendra Nath Das: Modern song. 5 35 Dulal Ch. Addy: Adhunik song. 5-50 Sailendra Nath Das, Kavya Sangit. 6-5 Animesh Mullick. 6-20 For the rural and industrial areas. 7 Harun-al-Rashid. 7-20 K. Mullick. 7-40 Saren Pal: Mandolin solo. 7-45 Books of the month: Review in Bengali. 8 Ragabala Ba Kaushik and Its Five Consorts: Instrumental feature. 9 Freda Gray: Soubrette: Programme of latest hits. 10 The Novelty Strings in programme of Irish Rhythms

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(On and from 1/4/1941)

	Arr. H M	Dep. H M
Madras Mail	5-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6 15	22 45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-55	18 10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-30	20-15
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17 31
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21 00
Poona Express	19 30	08-05
Ahmedad Express	23 25	07 00
Poona Pass Passenger	21 45	12 15

B B & C I Railway

(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

(On and from 1/4/1941)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-03
Kathiawar Mail	6 50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	00-03
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-03

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 21-4-41	3379000	7150000
Receipts yesterday 21-4-41	8000	8000
Export to date 21-4-41	844000	5755000
Stock at Ports 18-4-41	3360000	2708000
Stock at interior towns do.	2871000	2475000
Stock at Liverpool 18-4-41		
Visible supply 18-4-41		
Quantity in sight 18-4-41	10081000	12571000
Quantity out of sight 18-4-41		

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay: April 23.

RECEIPTS INTO BOM. OF IND. COTTON

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st Septr. Last year
Khandesh	97	97,048	51,524
Central India	2	132,871	99,851
Barsi and Nagar	174	105,416	108,106
Hyderabad/Gaorani		38,709	44,794
Berar	1,272	348,290	292 363
Central Provinces		74,363	71,927
Total Oomras	1,545	796.697	668 295
Dholeras	331	73,053	69 320
N.-W. Provinces		1,306	24,612
Rajputana	39	5,351	28.881
Sind-Punjab	611	474,015	320.717
Broach	3,883	157,044	356 957
Coompta & Dharwar	1,953	61,831	23,512
Westerns-Northerns	188	54.759	21 605
Cocoanada		239	86
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	104	2.075	1.326
Total	8,654	1,626.370	1,515.311
Arrived by road to 17th April 1941		236,133	224 358

Bombay Yarn Quotations

Bombay, April 23

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 137	April	135	June	136
Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 149	April	146	June	148
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 216	April	212	June	214
Yarn No. 40s August 326	April	321	June	324

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, April 23

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M	6350	7500

NERVOUS SELLING IN LOCAL YARN MARKET

Absence Of Satisfactory Demand From Consuming Centres

Bombay, April 23

The yarn market has remained very dull and disappointing throughout the whole past week and turnover has been extremely limited. In the earlier part of the week owing to some further decline in cotton and also due to reports of uneasiness and hartals in Northern India due to imposition of Sale Tax, Produce and Marketing Tax and other taxes by the Punjab Government, prices naturally declined on account of prospects of unfavourable business from those important markets. In the latter part of the week, the unfavourable situation was aggravated on account of communal disturbances in Ahmedabad which naturally created all sorts of fears and nervousness amongst dealers and consumers as a result of which heavy selling pressure appeared in the local market not only from the weak holders but also from others. As these selling orders could not be absorbed easily owing to continued absence of satisfactory demand from almost all important consuming centres, naturally prices began to decline further and the undertone has remained distinctly weak. Reports from Southern India were also received to the effect that some of the Southern Indian mills have made sales at lower prices. As regards markets it is reported that the recent communal disturbances in Dacca have upset the trading conditions to such an extent that it will take yet more time before normal trading is resumed. In such circumstances naturally prices declined to a large extent without any business resulting. As regards export markets, due to shortage of freight space, no fresh business has been possible in spite of enquiries from several quarters. Rangoon continues to remain quiet at the moment. Middle East and Far Eastern markets do not show any activity at present probably due to the political developments. Future tendency continues to remain weak.

English Yarns.—There has been no business in English yarns due to the War.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

In the absence of any satisfactory demand from any important consuming centres due to weakness in cotton prices as well as due to recent communal disturbances in many parts of the country, prices naturally declined to the extent of about one anna per lb. in many cases with a very uncertain tendency at the close. Speculative turnover during the week has considerably reduced on account of nervousness due to recent developments. Fresh forward business with Japan has been practically nil on account of much higher prices quoted by Japanese spinners and also due to uneasiness in all Indian markets during the week. Arrivals by the incoming steamers are not very large but as the demand from the consuming centres is very limited, prices have declined throughout the whole week. Exchange has remained unchanged.

Demand from the Punjab markets both for artificial silk yarns as well as staple fibre yarns has continued to remain very limited and prices have declined during the week mostly due to unfavourable reports regarding the market situation not only from the Punjab but also from Southern Indian markets. On the whole prices have declined to the extent of half an anna per lb. with an uncertain tendency at the close. Japanese spinners have not been able to make any fresh sales during the week owing to comparatively much higher prices quoted by them. Future tendency is not yet hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has considerably increased on account of continued selling pressure from almost all quarters as a result of recent communal disturbances and also due to continued weakness in cotton prices. On the whole prices have declined to the extent of about Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per bale in 20 1/2s whereas in 10 1/2s prices were simply nominal as no buyers were forthcoming. Future tendency continues to remain uncertain.

SUGAR MARKET RULES STEADY

Stocks In Strong Hands

Bombay, April 23

Java sugar: Since our last review, local market for Java Sugar continued to remain totally uninteresting as Indian sugars equal to Java sugar are sold at considerably below the price of Java sugar. There is at present no interest ex-Bond delivery for transhipment as most of the sugar already sold and lying in the Bond for months could not be shipped owing to shipping difficulties and arrivals are offered for sale at much below the price for ready Bond. As regards forward positions, there was some interest for March shipment owing to short covering but for May/June, there was no interest owing to uncertainty of shipments from Java. Locally there was practically no business between dealers except for small quantities ex-Bond delivery or steamers at current rates. At the close tone of the market was steady but uncertain as business was greatly handicapped owing to shipping difficulties. Java market was in the meantime reported steady with "Nivas" limits unchanged. Local stocks of Java sugar ex-Bond were about 2,000 tons of which about 500 tons are unsold and the remaining 1,500 tons intended for shipments to Out Ports.

INDIAN SUGAR

Market for ready remains unchanged. On the whole prices in certain qualities are 1 to 3 annas higher as compared with last week as local stocks, though heavy, are in strong hands and present prices are in most cases still below the Syndicate limits. During the week business was reported in Sarayа and other Mills as well as in the Maharashtra Mills and it is understood that business was done for a few thousand bags at current rates for ready despatches. As regards forward deliveries, there was very little interest at present for Cawnpore sugars as sugars of the Maharashtra Mills are preferred to Syndicate Mills both as regards price and quality. The important news during the week is the release of quotas by the Syndicate at current limits as under:—

2 per cent of the Production before March 1940.

40 per cent of the Production from April 1940.

But this has no effect on the market as local stocks are heavy and dealers have adopted hand to mouth policy to clear present stocks as far as possible. Locally market closed steady.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market, there was an all-round decline of 3 points. As regards Java sugar, market was reported steady but business was greatly handicapped owing to shipping difficulties.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was no interest in Java sugar in Calcutta and quotation is nominal. In Karachi, business in Java sugar was mostly restricted to sales for transhipments. There was some enquiry for shipments by named steamers while for May/June shipments, there was no interest owing to uncertainty of arrivals. As regards Indian sugars, Calcutta market was reported steady with improvement of 2 to 3 annas in good grain sugars for which there was scarcity of stocks. Karachi market was reported steady unchanged.

GENERAL

Local market for ready Java is likely to remain unchanged. As a matter of fact, as far as British Indian markets are concerned, there can be no interest in Java sugar in view of the present position of Indian sugars except for occasional demand for some of the Kathiawar State Ports for revenue purposes. However situation on the whole seems to be very uncertain at present owing to shipping and other difficulties.

Switching Of May Longs Into Distant Months

MARKET PREPARES FOR TENDERS

U. S. Government To Refuse Increase In Parity Payments

BOMBAY, April 23.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton Market was easy on switching of way longs into distant months. The market is preparing for tenders against May contracts.

At the movement cotton prices are sustained on mill price fixing despite strong Washington hints that the Government will refuse any increase in parity payments, funds and is inclined towards price control.

Any serious attempt on the part of the Washington administration to control cotton prices by freezing loan stocks will discourage outside speculative interest from the New York cotton market. However such a move is bound to be opposed and at the moment appears to be a threat against demand for increased farm aid

NEW YORK MARKET

Cotton May longs are transferring forwards preparatory to the first notice day on Friday. Chicago grains after being firm on prospects of improved flour business downturned on reaising with the reaction of Wall Street.

The New York cotton market opened quiet Trade covering and local and New Orleans buying absorbed scale-up Houston Spot house selling and scattered profit-taking. Finally local and commission house liquidation developed in sympathy with cotton oil.

The market opened at a rise of one point with May 11.28 and July 11.24 There was scattered buying and May improved to 11.25 which was the highest level. Later there was increased selling and May declined to 11.15 which was the lowest level. The market finally closed at a net decline of 15 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 12 points at 11.35c.

OPERATORS NERVOUS

Mill price-fixing sustains cotton despite strong Washington hints that Government will refuse any increase in parity payments funds and is inclining towards price control for a solution of farm problem. The Secretary of Agriculture remarks that Britain does not need either cotton or wheat and the slowness of textiles has deterred buyers but sellers are equally nervous. Government's loan holdings on March 31st were 10,401,000 bales compared with 11,026,000 on February 28th.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet with increased selling and closed at a decline of 9 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 10.97c. per lb.

SALES OF FERTILIZERS

Yield per acre on cotton acreage now being planted or soon to be planted are likely to show a further increase in so far as fertilizer can make it so, the reports of fertilizer sold in the ten principal cotton states in the seven months February 28 indicate.

The total of fertilizer sold in the ten states has shown a steady increase year by year for several years, in each of the states while not all the fertilizer sold in the cotton states is devoted to cotton production, it being used for numerous other small crops as well, indications are that the proportionate amount devoted to cotton year after year does not vary greatly.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest (11-51 a.m.)	11.29+02
New York May lowest (3 p.m.)	11.15—12

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market eased on hedge selling and long liquidation

NEW YORK COTTON

New York April 22

May	11.15—12
July	11.08—15
October	11.08—09
December	11.07—08
January	11.03—08
March	11.05—09
Middling Spot	11.35—12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 22

May	11.22—09
July	11.20—08
October	11.17—05
December	11.15—07
January	11.11—08
March	11.13—08
Middling Spot	10.97—09

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 22

	11 a.m call.	11-45 a.m. call
May	11.25	11.26
July	11.23	11.24
October	11.19	11.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 22

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	18,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	nil.
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil.

COLOMBO QUOTATIONS

Colombo, April 23

Rubber: 58 sheet and crepe. Yesterday's closing same. Copra 27.50, cocoanut oil 187.50, nominal.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23

Bengal Fine	124-27
Berar	154-58
C. P. 1	188-99
C. P. 2	160 63
Khandesh	125 37
Mugai	140 43
Broach	2:8 11
Punjab S. G. 289 F	337-47
Punjab R. G. 289 F	312-17
Punjab R. G. 4 F	252-64

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 23

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		130	128	126	124
M G Punjab		130	128	126	124
M G Rajputana		135	133	131	129
M G Oomra No. 3	164	161	158	155	
M G C P No. 1	196	193	190	181	
M G C P No. 2	175	172	169	166	
M G Broach No. 2		225	222	219	216
M G Punjab-Ameri		268	265	262	259
M G Surat		341	338	335	332
M G Rajpipla		336	333	330	327
M G Navsari		351	348	345	342

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 23

	Rs.		
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	28	7	0
Highest	28	8	0
Lowest	27	10	0
Closing	27	11	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	30	2	0
Highest	30	5	0
Lowest	29	12	0
Closing	29	12	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	20	1	0
Highest	20	1	6
Lowest	19	11	6
Closing	19	13	3
Groundnuts August—			
Opening	29	11	0
Highest	29	11	6
Lowest	28	14	6
Closing	29	0	6
Castorseeds September—			
Opening	31	10	0
Highest	31	10	0
Lowest	31	2	0
Closing	31	2	0
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	20	11	0
Highest	20	11	6
Lowest	20	4	0
Closing	20	6	6

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay, April 23

Wheat May	0	1	6
Wheat September	0	8	0
Linseed May	0	1	6
Linseed September	0	10	0
Groundnuts May	0	14	0
Groundnuts August	3	4	0
Castorseeds May	1	4	0
Castorseeds September	4	0	0
Cottonseeds May	0	8	0
Cottonseeds September	2	0	0
Silver 1st settlement	0	12	0
Silver 2nd settlement	1	6	0
Gold 1st settlement	0	10	0
Gold 2nd settlement	1	0	0

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay, April 23

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd:—

Pepper ready Alleppey per ready	Rs.	84	0 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy		84	0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15 per candy		86	8 0
Ginger bleached ready per cwt		17	8 0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt		16	0 0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 23

LONDON:—

Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 two months

Banks buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 next two months

B. C. RATES:—

T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32

Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—

Banks selling T T 333 1/4; D D 333 1/4

Banks buying T T 330; D D 328

MONTREAL:—

Banks selling T T 303; D D 304

Banks buying T T 297 3/4; D D 296 1/4

JAVA:—

Banks selling T T 55 3/4; D D 56

Banks buying T T 57 1/2; D D 57 3/8

JAPAN:—

Banks selling T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2

Banks buying T T 77 1/2; D D not quoted.

BERNE:—

Banks selling T T 126 3/4; D D 126 3/4

Banks buying T T 131; D D 131

STOCKHOLM:—

Banks selling T T 123; D D 123

Banks buying T T 128; D D 128

SINGAPORE:—

Banks selling T T 158; D D 158

Banks buying T T 155; D D 155

HONGKONG:—

Banks selling T T 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2

Banks buying T T 81 1/2; D D 81 1/2

SHANGHAI:—

Banks selling T T 19 3/4; D D 18 3/4

Banks buying T T 17; D D 17

MEXICO:—

Banks selling T T 67.27; D D 66.27

Banks buying T T 63.04; D D 62.04

LISBON:—

Banks selling T T 7.35; D D 7.35

Banks buying T T 7.55; D D 7.55

CROSS RATES:—

London/New York Dol. 4 02 1/2-3 1/2

London/Montreal Dol. 4.43/47

London/Java Glds. 7.58/62

London/Japan Sh 1/2 1/3

London/Berne Fcs. 17.30/40

London/Stockholm K. 16.85/95

Singapore/London Sh 2/4 5/32-7/32

Hongkong/London Sh 1/3 1/32

Shanghai/London Sh 0/3 3/8

Mexico/London Pes 19.5 21.5

Lisbon/London Esc. 99 80-100.20

New York/London Dol 4 02 3/4

JAPAN:—

Bank's buying 60 days st. 76 1/2

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £8/8/0 Ready.

New York Silver 34 3/4

London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent

Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent

1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 3/4 per cent

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 22

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian stocks 3 per cent 1948	£87
Indian stocks 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£77 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£103 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£104 1/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 3/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£111
Chartered Bank of I A and Crina	£8 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£72 1/2
National Bank of India	£30 1/2

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, April 23

	Rs.		
Linseed May	4	14	3
Linseed September	5	1	9
Wheat May	3	15	6
Wheat September	4	0	3

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, April 23

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	72	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	78	0 0

Tone:—Irregular.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 23

Although the market opened around previous levels, sentiment was depressed and pricce suffered a further setback in sympathy with lower cotton advices. Tata Deferreds opened at 1755 and after steadily declining to 1725 improved at one time to 1735 but closed easier at 1720. Tata Ordinarics opened at 360 and declined to 355 and thereafter moved between 355 and 356 finally closing at the later rate. Textiles also were easier with Bombay Dyeings being quoted at 975 at the close. Indian Iron were practically unchanged at 27-10.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1765) 1755 25 35 15 20

Tata Ordinaries (361) 360 55 57 55 56

Tata Ordinary 356; Tata Deferred 172c; Indian Iron 27/10; Bombay Dyeing 975; Century 360; Central India 278/12; Kohinoor 368/12; Associated Cement 130; Bombay Burma 450; Scindia Steam 19/12; Tata Hydro 175; Reserve Bank 102/8; Imperial Bank P P 1532/8; Central Bank 41/12; Bank of India 140/4; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 64/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 23.

2 3/4 per cent 1958/52 Loan 57	
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 94-6	
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100 4	
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99-6	
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-6	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-4	
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108-6	
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-4	
3 per cent War Bonds 101-5	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-4	
TAX FREE LOANS	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 110-10	
4 per cent 1963/65 Mysore 115	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125	
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1947 108-4	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-12	
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123/4	
6 per cent K P T 1958 128	

Tone:—Subdued

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 23

Despite shortage staple cotton and small Broach crop this year, the cotton market is sagging and prices declined further to-day. It appears that buyers are losing confidence and there continues tired liquidation. The market is sustained by the support of bulls who have long interest in the current Broach A/M delivery.

Following a decline of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 212 for Broach J/A delivery and under nervous long liquidation prices kept on declining. There was utter absence of any demand and Broach J/A declined to Rs. 207/8. The market trend is downward and if loan proposals in America fail, we look for further steady decline. However, present Bengal and Oomra prices being attractive we do not look for any rapid decline.

There was further professional selling and Broach J/A delivery declined to Rs. 206/4. At this level there appeared scattered covering and prices recovered to Rs. 207. There were many unfounded rumours which depressed prices to Rs. 204. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G BROACH:—			
April/May 1941	Rs. 212	8	0
July/August	203	4	0
April/May 1942	194	0	0
FINE M G OOMRA:—			
May	151	4	0
July	151	4	0
December/January	155	4	0
F G M G BENGAL:—			
May	122	0	0
July	122	8	0
December/January	126	0	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 277 cent points at 331

Broach J/A below New York July 296 cent points at 331

New Broach A/M below New York March 332 cent points at 331

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 22

Broach A/M highest 220 lowest 217 closing 2299

Broach J/A highest 214 lowest 210 1/4 closing 213 1/4

Broach A/M 1942 highest 204 1/4 lowest 201 1/2 closing 203 1/4

Oomra May highest 160 1/2 lowest 158 3/4 closing 158 3/4

Oomra July highest 160 lowest 158 1/2 closing 158 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 164 1/2 lowest 162 1/2 closing 162 1/2

Bengal May highest 126 lowest 125 closing 125

Bengal July highest 126 1/2 lowest 126 1/2 closing 125 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 130 lowest 128 closing 129

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 22

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	16 3/4
Amer For Pow 5 per cent Debs	55
Amer For Pow Common	1/2
Electric Bond and Share Common	2 1/4
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	55
Columbia Gas and Electric	3
Amer Tel and Tel	15
Western Union Telegraph	20 3/4
New York Central R R	11 5/8
Great Northern Preferred	23
Union Pacific	75
Sun Life of Canada	205
Australia 5 per cent Loan 1955	57 1/2
Int Tel and Tel 1952 Debs	40 1/2
United States Steel	50 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	69
Crucible Steel	36 1/2
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	18 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 1/2
General Motors	37 1/2
Chrysler Motors	57
Socony	8 3/4
Consolidated Oil	5 1/4
Texas Corporation	36 3/8
Chase National Bank	299 1/4
National City Bank of New York	25 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	36 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 22

The Stock Exchange was generally cheerful and firm under the leadership of gilt-edged with war loan one quarter higher at 104 1/8. The Tripoli bombardment encouraged sentiment and business further improved. Industrials firmly held and Oils met buyers with Burma oil feature. Home Rails firm and Kaffirs closed steady after lightly offered. Foreigners quiet.

Wall Street: Irregular.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 22

T T London on:—	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

Renewed Long Liquidation In Shares

TATA STEEL SHARES AGAIN DECLINE

Absence Of Demand

Bombay, April 23

The technical rally recorded yesterday in the local share bazar was not maintained to-day and all the improvement was wiped off under renewed long liquidation influenced by the decline in raw cotton prices. The market is keenly watching political developments and the general trend remains downward. The sentiment of the market is somewhat disturbed and even in the cash section buyers are timid despite sharp decline in quotations. The decline is not confined to particular group but all speculative counters are affected and at the professional support is lacking. The market is correct

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 23

Bombay Dyeing (1046/4) 1037 1025 1027 1022 1032 1027

Century (390/8) 388 380 382 378 380 376 383 380/8

Central India (298) 294 295 288 290 288

Kohinoor (394) 392 383 385 382 387 385

New Great (396) 390 391 381

Simplex (101/8) 100 99

Swadeshi (282) 278 274 275

Associated Cement (135/8) 135 132/8 133/4

Andhra (1855) 1885

Tram Ord (139) X.D 136

Tata Hydro (180) 180

Tata Power (1580) 1580 1570

T Steel Defd (1817/8) 1810 1780 1787 1775 1780 1772 1782 1781 1780

T Steel Ord (364/8) 364 359 361 359 360 358 360

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (147/12) 147/12

Bellapur (206) 206

B Steam (311) 308

B Burma (492/8) 485 480 481 478

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April 23.

100 Ahm. Advance	280	0	
250 BOMBAY DYEING	1027	8	
100 CENTURY X.D.	383	8	
100 CENTRAL INDIA	208	8	
100 COLABA	165	0	
100 Cooria	104	0	
250 Davin	37	8	
250 Dawn	322	8	
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 11	6	
100 FINLAY	174	8	
100 GOKAK	196	0	
1000 Hindustan	2190	0	
100 Indore	75	0	
100 Khatau	140	0	
100 KOHINOOR	385	8	
250 LAXMI	482	8	
100 MORARJI	210	0	
250 Model	86	0	
50 MYSORE	110	0	
200 NEW GREAT	381	0	
100 Oosmanshahi	68	0	
100 Phoenix	280	0	
25 Sassoon Silk	87	0	
1000 Sholapur	2910	0	
50 SIMPLEX	99	8	
100 SWADESHI	275	0	
100 SWAN	180	0	
500 Vishnu	1320	0	
1000 Western	1126	0	

BANKS

50-100 BARODA	137	12	
25-50 CENTRAL	41	8	
500 IMPERIAL	1528	12	
125-500 Imp Contrys	386	4	
50-100 India	140	4	
100 RESERVE BANK	103	8	
5 UNION	6	7	

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	138	4	

INSURANCE

100 Empire	652	8	
15-100 JUPITER	13	8	
20 Mercntile	64	0	
15-75 NEW INDIA	41	8	
200 Oriental	3935	0	
10-50 Vulcan	8	11	

ELECTRIC

100 AHMD OLD	178	12	
100 ANDHRA VALLEY	188	0	
10 AJMER	12	1	
50 BOMBAY TRAM	136	0	
100 Bombay Suburban	185	0	
10 Broach	13	2	
100 Karachi	2.6	4	
100 Poona	225	10	
100 Surat	179	6	
100 TATA HYDRO	180	0	
1000 TATA POWER	1570	0	

RAILWAYS

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	542	8	
100 C. Province	105	12	
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4	
100 Gujarat	101	8	
100 Mandra Bhon	114	0	
100 Pachora Jamner	63	8	
100 Sara Siraiguni	103	0	
500 Tapti Valley	640	0	

MININGS

9 Burma Corporation

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE:
JULY 1941
New York: April 23.

Previous closing	11.08
To-day's opening	11.10
Difference	+2
To-day's closing	11.11
Difference	+3

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 212/8
Broach July/August	Rs. 203/4
Broach April/May 1942	Rs. 194/0

NEW YORK COTTON
New York: April 23.

New York cotton was moderately active on stray trade and mill support but lack of constructive news restrained enthusiasm. Trading in July began at 11.10, i.e. 2 points higher. Prices advanced on scattered trade and local buying, but the demand was not very aggressive and movements were very slow.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—
May (11.28/28) 11.14/14
July (11.24/24) 11.10/10
October (11.16/15) 11.06/05

LONDON COMMODITIES
London: April 23.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta April/May (£18 9/16 quoted) £18 9/16 quoted
Linseed La Plata May (£11 3/4 quoted) £11 3/4 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal April/May (£17 1/4 quoted) £17 1/4 quoted

JUTES
Dundee April (£47) £47
Lightning April (£43) £43

RUBBER
Spot (14 7/16d buyers) 14 1/8 buyers
Forward July/September (14 7/16d value) 14 1/8d paid and buyers

LONDON METALS
Tin (£271 buyers; £271 1/2 sellers. Steady) £270 3/4 buyers; £271 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: April 23.

Previous closing	4.02
To-day's opening	4.02 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: April 23.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London: April 23.
T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London: April 23.
London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is officially fixed rate.

LONDON BULLION
LONDON SILVER
London: April 23.
Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil
Forward (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil
LONDON GOLD
London: April 23.
London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0
CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted.
New York on Milan not quoted.
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/32 to 0-3 11/32) 0-3 1/32 to 0-3 11/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2.

DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay: April 23.
There was no trading during the night session.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET
Dull Sentiment

MADRAS: April 23.

Dull conditions have prevailed in the market to-day and Securities were easier. Banks have been dull and business in Plantings was of a moderate nature. Elsewhere interest was neglected.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day were as follows:—

Coimbatore Cotton Mills 106/8, Lakshmi Mills 62, Cochin Malabar Estates ord 6/12, Highland Produce 29/12 s l, 30/2; Vaikundam Rubbers 8/8 cd, Nilgiri Neerungundi ord. 1/7, Midland Rubbers 5/1, 5/2, Tropical Plantations 19/8, Balanoor Tea and rubber pref 11/12 s l, Cochin State Powerlight 9/2, Vellore Electrics 12/2 s l; Mysore Sugars 54, Mysore Chemicals and fertilizers 16/15 Mysore Paper Mills 13/12, Spencer 'A' pref 9/8.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Easier

CALCUTTA: April 23.

The tone of the market continued more or less unchanged. Coals, Teas, Jutes, Cottons, Govt. Securities all tended towards easiness. Miscellaneous Industrials and speculative Engineering issues met further depreciation.

The following were the closing quotations:
Govt. Securities: 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 94/6 ct; 3 per cent Govt Paper 81/14 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Govt Paper 94/6; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/8 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 110/5; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 106/11; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 105/12 small lots.

Banks: Central 43/10; Reserve 102/4.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 5/10, Dunbar 136/8, Kesoram 5/7, New Victoria ordy 2/1, Pref 5/3.

Coals: Amalgamated 26/12 small lots, Bengal 343, Bokaro and Ramgur 13/10 ex-div, Churulia 1/4, Jainty Central 1/1, Pench Valley 33/8, Talcher 1/2, West Jamuria 27/10.

Jutes: Alliance 227, Bally 210, Belvedere 345, Craig Pref 44/8, Gourepore 667 small lot, Howrah 48/2, Howrah 'A' Pref 163, Hukumchand 8/10, Pref 115/8, India 285, Kamarhatty 440, National 21, Nellimarla 7/8, Nuddea 82/10, Orient 174, Presidency 4, Standard 251 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 4/4, Consolidated Tin 1/15, Indian Copper 1/12, Dalmia Cement ordy 10/12 small lot, Alkali and Chemical ordy 15, Agra Elec 131 small lot, U P Electric 189 small lot ct, Arthur Butler 12/12 Braithwaite and Co 9/4 small lot, Burn and Co ordy 354 small lot, Hukumchand Steel ordy 10/3, Defd 2/6, Indian Iron and Steel 27/5, Indian St. Wagon ordy 58, Pref 150, Steel Corpn ordy 16/10, B I Corpn ordy 5/11, Dunlop Rubber ordy 37/4, First Pref 149, Second Pref 115, Indian Cables 19/4, Indian Wood Products 26/12, Rohtas Industries ordy 20, Orient Paper ordy 10/14, Titaghur Paper ordy 15/10.

Rubbers: Digwarrah 6/4, Jimah Dol, 1.13 cts.

Sugars: Carew and Co ordy 6/10, Muree Brewery 14/4, New Savan 5/12.

Teas: Bishnauth 24/12, Ethelbari 8/8, Sarugaon 8/2.

Debentures: 5 1/4 per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries Debs 102/8.—A. P.

Thundershowers And Rainfall

POONA: April 23.

Thunder-showers have been fairly widespread in Mysore and occurred locally in Assam, North Bengal and a few stations in Malabar. Scattered thunder-storms were also reported in Orissa and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall were: Cherrapunji 8 inches; Gauhati 3; Shillong and Mercara 1 each; Dhubri 3/4; Tezpur, Mymensingh, Dinajpur and Bangalore 1/2 each and Silchar, Darjeeling and Mysore 1/4 each.

Temperatures were four to eight degrees Feihrenheit above the normal in East and North Punjab, United Provinces and East Central Provinces.

Forecast until the 24th evening: Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Assam and occur locally in East and North Bengal and Mysore. A few thunder-storms are also likely along the North-West Frontier, in Kashmir, Orissa, South Deccan and Madras Presidency. Temperatures will rise along the North-West Frontier.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23rd April 1941:—
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.017 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.5 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 90.8 deg. (1.9 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 77.3 deg. (0.6 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 170 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 19 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 23/4/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.4 deg.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 18th April, 1941:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	5,50,43,000
(2) Government of Burma	1,86,46,000
(3) Other Government accounts	5,81,44,000
(B) Banks	26,77,37,000
(c) Others	6,27,80,000
Bills Payable	1,17,54,000
Other Liabilities	3,70,28,000
RUPEES	61,11,31,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	10,97,35,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	26,10,000
Rupee Coin	7,28,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,61,000
Bills purchased and discounted:—	
(a) Internal	
(b) External	
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	94,90,000
Balances held abroad*	29,36,96,000
Loans and advances to Govts.	10,20,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	6,25,000
Investments	7,76,43,000
Other Assets	1,42,43,000
RUPEES	61,11,31,000

*Includes cash and short term securities.

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 18th day of April, 1941:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	11,23,45,000	
Notes in circulation:—		
(a) Legal tender in India	250,70,28,000	
(b) Legal tender in Burma only	17,97,33,000	
Total Notes issued		279,91,06,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		279,91,06,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 54.737 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000	
(b) Held outside India		
Sterling securities	108,79,95,000	
Total of A.		153,21,38,000
B. Rupee Coin		35,37,64,000
Govt. of India Rupee securities		91,32,04,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		
TOTAL ASSETS		279,91,06,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

SAILED
Bombay: April 23.

Lionel Edward's American s s Examelia of 3207 reg tons Capt E Anderson sailed for New York with passengers and general cargo.

EXPORTS
Bombay: April 23.

7586 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 95 bls raw cotton Podar Trading Co Ltd; 10 cases curry powder M Poonjiajee and Sons; 300 bls raw cotton G Dossa and Co; 100 bls raw cotton The Universal Cotton Trading Co; 300 bls raw cotton Anderson Clayton and Co; 18 bls cotton pcegoods Chinoobhai and Bros; 478 bags hemp raw G N Musry; 450 bls cotton waste L O Vora; 50 bls cotton twist waste L O Vora; 2500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 200 bags gum Narsi Muiji and Co; 27 bags neem bark The Bombay Co Ltd; 1060 bls raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 30 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 33 bags fenugreek seed The Bombay Co Ltd; 93 bls raw D/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 200 bls raw cotton C Jethabhai and Co; 400 bls cotton waste Sapt Textile Products (India) Ltd; 24 cases cotton C Grey flannel The Central India S W and M Co Ltd; 65 bls cotton pcegoods K H Hillel; 48 bls cotton pcegoods G N Musry.

IMPORTS
Bombay: April 23.

372 cts hard board, 1015 bags roll sulphur sticks, 140 cases carbon black, 350 rolls roofing, 300 bdls shingles, 165 kegs aniline salt, 480 pkgs citric acid crystals, 32 brls chrome alum, 200 bags shuttle blocks, 65 c/s textile machinery, 4234 pkgs wrapping paper, 51 bls cotton remnants, 43 dms wood rosin, 105 dms Borax, 559 bls old newspaper, 245 dms Ferric chloride crystals, 782 bls news print paper, 91 pcs M S plates, 31 bdls M S polished shafting, 350 cts building board, 149 bdls bar wire mash, 100 casks hydrosulphite of sodium, 2939 bdls M S hoops, 3061 bdls hoops steel, 34 pkgs cotton goods remnants, 25 c/s plain wood screws.

P. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.01" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

3 1/2 R.C. STERLING LOAN
London: April 23.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London: April 23.
London Stock Exchange was cautious.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
London: April 23.
5 per cent 1958/68 (£104 3/4) £104 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 1/4) £77 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/2) £103
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99) £99
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 3/8) £112 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/8) £104
New War Loan (£100 3/8) £100 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (11-0) 11-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (31-6) 31-3
Hydro Electric No dealings.
Electric Music Industry (7-3) 7-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (17-4 1/2) 17-0
Imperial Chemicals (29-1 1/2) 29-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (46-3) 46-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£48) £48 1/2
Dundee Rubber (32-9) 32-0
Unilever Ordinary (21-6) 21-6
Ford Motors (17-3) 17-3
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£62) £61
British American Tobacco Ordinary (83-9) 83-9.
Carreas 'A' (£3 3/4) £3 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (90-0) 90-0
P and O Def (22-7 1/2) 22-7 1/2
Distillers (62-0) 62-0
Bredfords Dye (3-3) 3-3
British Celanese (3-7 1/2) 3-7 1/2
J and P Coates (29-3) 28-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (28-9) 28-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (14-9) 14-7 1/2
Inter Nickel Ordinary (dol. 30 1/2) dol. 39 1/2.
Indian Iron (45-0) 43-1 1/2

TEA SHARES
Assam Company (18-0) 18-0
Donaro Tea (28-6) 28-6
Empire of India (21-3) 21-3

JUTE
Barnagore (£7) £7

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (14-3) 14-0
Gula Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-0) 25-0

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (6-9) 6-9
Rio Tintos (£7 1/2) £7
East Rand Properties (40-0) 40-0
Rand Mines (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

MINE SHARES
Crown (£12) £12
Associated Portland Cement (48-9) 48-9
Trinidad Leasehold (55-7 1/2) 55—0
Sub Nigel (£ 1/8) £7 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£6 5/8) £6 5/8.

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (26-3) 26-3
Anglo-India (28-9) 28-9
Burma Oil (46-3) 45-0
Mexican Eagle (5-7 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Shell Transport (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£16 1/4) £14.

RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary (£31 3/4) £31 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£11 5/8) £11 5/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 1/2) £1 1/2
London Southern Def (£9 3/8) £9 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£183) £183
London Transport 'C' (£30) £30

AIR RAID ALARM EXERCISES
At 11 a.m. On Friday

The Government of Bombay intends to continue the series of Air Raid Alarm Exercises. The 8th Exercise will take place at 11 a.m. on Friday, April 25, and will cover the Island of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District.

Test reports of supposed damage will be submitted from various areas, and the Essential Services and specialised A.R.P. Services will be called upon to take action. It will be the duty of the Police, the Air Raid Warden Organisation and Civic Guards to cordon off the areas which are supposed to have been damaged so that practice repair work can be carried on without interference. The Exercise will probably last half an hour as it is essential that the movement of those services which have been called upon should not be impeded in any way by crowds emerging from shelter.

Its beginning will be indicated by the sounding of the Air Raid Warning Signal and its end by the All Clear Signal. The Air Raid Warning Signal on the sirens is a wailing sound continuing for two minutes. The "All Clear" is a blast of the sirens of two minutes duration at a continuous pitch. Immediately the Air Raid Warning Signal is sounded, but not before, the Police Force, the Air Raid Warden Organisation and the Civic Guards, will spread the alarm as quickly as possible. They will take action to ensure that the following main principles are observed until the "All Clear" is sounded.

(i) Every person who has no duties to perform in connection with Air Raid Precautions Services or Essential Services and who is within a building shall remain therein.

(ii) Every person who has no duties to perform in connection with the Air Raid Precautionary Services or the Essential Services and who is in the open shall take shelter.

(iii) Subject to provisions of clause (v) below, all vehicular traffic shall pull in to the left hand side of the road and stop. All tram cars shall pull up.

(iv) All animals drawing vehicles shall be unharnessed or unyoked from their vehicles, and shall be tied to the nearest tree, railing, lamp post or other fastening but if no fastening place is available, shall be tied to the spoke of a wheel below the hub of the vehicle from which removed.

(v) Only Police Vehicles, Ambulances, Fire Engines and Lorries, Rescue Party Lorries, and authorised Air Raid Precautionary Staff Vehicles, Salvage Corps Vehicles, and vehicles controlled by the Essential Services and all vehicles which are the property of the Defence Services shall be permitted to proceed on the roads.

PUBLIC MUST CO-OPERATE.

The complete co-operation of the public is essential for the success of this exercise. Instructions given by the Police, Air Raid Wardens and Civic Guards, should be followed immediately but members of the public will greatly facilitate the task of the authorities by observing of their own initiative, the principles indicated above where official agencies are not available to give instructions. The public are requested to refrain from unnecessary use of telephones, to get well within buildings, to keep away from glass and not to indulge in "sight seeing" from doorways, windows, verandahs and roofs. Motorists should remember to shut the doors of cars they have left and before leaving should see that the engine is switched off. Passengers in buses and trams should leave them and take the nearest shelter. No vehicle should be left near a fire hydrant or at a road junction and no animal should be tied to a fire hydrant. There will be a complete cessation of movement from 11 a.m. for about half an hour and allowances must be made for this when making and keeping appointments. It is not intended that train services should be suspended. All persons are requested to give the widest possible publicity to the exercise. In particular, employers of labour, school masters and all others in contact with large sections of the public are requested to cooperate in making known the regulations to be obeyed during the exercise. Those who employ A.R.P. workers and Civic Guards are requested to free them from their work as soon as the Air Raid Warning Signal is given.

REMEMBER THE DATE APIRL 25
AND THE TIME 11 A.M.

Hockey

Contest For Beighton Cup

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Fresh from their victory in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, the Bhagwant Club trounced the Calcutta Police Club by seven goals to nil.

The winners' team work was impressive and their forwards never hesitated to make use of openings. They scored two goals in the first half and five in the second half. Zutshi, Nabishah, Saeed (twice) and Kishen (thrice) were the goal getters.

DELHI YOUNGS WIN

Delhi Youngs defeated the Bengal Nagpur Railway "B" by two goals to one. The Railway were the first to score through Thompson early in the first half, and maintained the lead till the eighteenth minute of the second half when Gur Narain Singh equalised from a short corner, and the same player gave Delhi the winning goal in the last minute converting another short corner.

A DRAWN MATCH

A goalless draw in spite of extra time was the result of the match played between the Calcutta Port Commissioners and the East Indian Railway Central. The Railway should have won this match but clever goalkeeping of Allen of the Port Commissioners prevented them from scoring.

A DULL CONTEST

A goal scored in the first half of extra time by Brendish gave the B. G. Press a victory over Khan's Eleven (Mardan). The match was dull the forwards of both sides being slow to take advantage of the many openings presented them by their wingmen.

FAST & EXCITING GAME

Mahommedan Sporting beat St. Thomas's by two goals to nil in a very fast and exciting match. The school's defence played brilliantly. It was only the experience and quickness of the winners that gave them their victory. Wasi scored in the first half and Munir scored late in the second half.

ANOTHER DRAWN MATCH

The Customs and Military Medicals played a drawn match each side scoring twice.

Barnett opened the score for the Military Medicals, but Hodges converted a short corner and the same player put the Customs ahead scoring off another short corner. The Medicals did not give up trying and succeeded in scoring in the last minute of the match. Extra time was played, but there was no further scoring.

Following are results of matches in the Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament:—

Delhi Young 2; B. N. R. (B) 1;
Port Commissioners 0; E. I. R. (Central) 0;
Mohd. Sport 2; St. Thomas 0;
Bhagwant Club (Tikamgarh) 7; Calcutta Police 0;
B. G. Press 1; Khan's Eleven (Mardan) 0;
Customs 2; Military Medicals 2.
—A. P.

Delhi Soccer

NEW DELHI, April 23.

In the D. F. A. Shield Tournament this evening, the Mohammedan Sporting defeated the Rovers Football Club, Mysore by two goals to one.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD RETURNS TO NORMAL

Ban On Assembly Of 5 Or More Being Withdrawn

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

The order prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons is being withdrawn to-day. The city is fast returning to normal, and the tension has considerably eased. The night passed off peacefully except for a single incident when a fire broke out in a room in a chawl at Gomtipur, which, it is stated, might well have been due to an accident rather than incendiarism. The Textile Mills are gradually beginning to work but it is thought that complete working may not be resumed for some time to come.

Of the 73 Textile Mills that were working, 60 mills had both day and night shifts. At present hardly a dozen mills work with anything like a full compliment of workers and night shifts have been suspended.

Ahmedabad Returning To Normal

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

The day passed off uneventfully except for a stray case of a Pathan being waylaid by some Bhayyas.

Peace Committees have been formed. They contradict the baseless rumours and have persuaded the people to open the shops, which still remain closed.

Only ten mills are working normally while 51 are working partially. The Labour Association is getting into touch with the workers who have left the city, and will ask them to return. It is expected that normal conditions will be restored in a short time.

NEWSPAPER BAN RELAXED

The ban against the local newspapers prohibiting them from publishing any news regarding the riot other than official reports has been relaxed.

The curfew order still remains in force. The police and military are patrolling the affected areas.

Military Open Fire At Ahmedabad

The military are reported to have opened fire at the Jamalpur locality, killing one and injuring another.—United Press.

ONE LAKH OF PEOPLE LEAVE AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, April 23.

At least a hundred thousand people have left Ahmedabad for places of safety since the riots started, according to enquiries made by the Associated Press.

About 70,000 of them boarded trains at the Ahmedabad railway station, while more than half that number trudged along the railway track to Sabarmati, Kalol and Memadabad stations to catch trains.

The station staff at Ahmedabad worked at high pressure and afforded all possible aid to the panic-stricken people who sought refuge in the railway premises.

Available empty bogies were placed at the disposal of the public and food arrangements were also made.

Incoming and outgoing goods traffic was held up for four days.

MASS EXODUS CEASES

The mass exodus that was in evidence during the last few days has now practically ceased. Sense of security and confidence has returned and people move about freely.

Four hundred police from the mofussil and 150 local excise police are helping the local forces to maintain order. Besides the troops stationed in Ahmedabad and further contingents that arrived from Mhow continued to patrol the city.

Apart from the 800 arrests made by the police, more bad characters are being rounded up.

According to the Textile Labour Association, eight mills are working in full, 51 partially working and eleven mills are closed. Two mills are nominally working.

BAN ON 3 EDITORS

An order under Section 144 prohibiting the editors of the local newspapers from publishing any news about the recent riots in Ahmedabad, except official news given to news agencies has been served on the editors of the three local newspapers here. The order which has been issued by the District Magistrate says "that the order is necessary as publication of unauthorised news is likely to lead to a breach of the peace". The ban will remain in force for one week.

As a protest against the order, the editors of the three newspapers, "Sandesh", "Gujarat Samachar" and "The Prabhat" have declared that they would not publish any news pertaining to the riots.—A. P.

Sentences For Violation Of Curfew Order

DACCA, April 23.

In response to an appeal made by the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, some Muslim shops at Islampore opened to-day, but shops in other quarters generally continue to remain closed.

Thirtyone persons arrested during the riots on a charge of violating the curfew order, were sentenced yesterday by Mr. R. S. T. John, Extra Additional District Magistrate, to pay fines ranging from Rs. five to Rs. 50 in default, one week's R. I. in each case.—A. P.

City Riot Situation Kept In Control

CURFEW STRICTLY ENFORCED: FOUR CASES OF STABBING AND ASSAULT REPORTED

After a spell of peace for the last two days, there was a sudden recrudescence of stray cases of stabbing in the city to-day mostly due to rumours spread by scaremongers.

Moreshwar Mule, an R.M.S. employee who had come to the city on a holiday from Baroda was suddenly set upon by some hooligans while he was walking along Sutar Street and severely stabbed. He was immediately rushed to a hospital by the Princess Street Police where he is lying in a precarious condition. This incident occurred at 5-30 on Wednesday evening.

Following this stabbing affray, there was some nervousness in that particular locality as a result of which shops were closed early and people made themselves scarce.

Earlier in the day there was a case of assault with lathis reported from the Princess Street section.

A man was also stabbed near the Bradbury Mills at Madanpura at about 9 p.m. He was picked up in a serious condition and removed to hospital by the Agripada Police.

At about 9-30 p.m. a man was waylaid at Pathan Street by some ruffians and badly belaboured and hit with stones. He too had to be taken to a hospital. These four cases were reported before 10 p.m. on Wednesday.

ENFORCEMENT OF CURFEW

The Curfew was again rigidly enforced and after 10 p.m. all traffic in the affected areas ceased. The unceasing vigil of the Police was maintained as before and armed pickets were reinforced in places where fresh cases occurred.

The Commissioner of Police kept in constant touch with the latest developments in the riot situation in the city.

Several arrests for breach of the Curfew Order were effected during the course of the night.

The round-up of the rowdy element continued with redoubled effort. The situation which had been completely restored to normal yesterday remained so until noon to-day was disturbed by these fresh incidents and towards the evening there was tense feeling in the city.

Due to a number of rumours which spread like wild fire, people who travelled by trams deserted them when they entered the affected areas. After the stabbing incident at Sutar Street in Kalbadevi, there was a scare going round the Mulji Jetha Market and many shops were closed and only opened when the situation was reassuring.

In spite of the fresh incidents of stray cases of stabbing and sporadic assaults by hooligans on unwary pedestrians the situation is well under control.

196 ARRESTS IN CITY For Alleged Breach Of Police Order

On charges of violating the Curfew Order and breach of the Police Commissioner's notification prohibiting the carrying of offensive weapons, 196 persons were arrested by the different police stations on Tuesday. They were produced to-day before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate of Mazagaon Police Court.

Of these 33 persons were arrested by the Pydhoni Police. Four persons were arrested by the Princess Street Police on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly. These persons, it is alleged, were armed with dangerous weapons and assaulted two Kolsawalas who had gone to deliver coals at Bhaskar Gully in a motor lorry. The same section police also arrested ten other persons.

The rest were all arrested on a charge of violating the Curfew Order. Fifty were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to 10 or in default to undergo imprisonment for a week by the Magistrate.

Gujerati And Urdu Schools Also To Be Closed

At the meeting of the Schools Committee on Wednesday, consideration was given to the letter of the Acting Secretary, Schools Committee, who stated that some of the teachers were afraid to go to their school owing to the riots that have broken out in the city. The Marathi schools are already closed for vacation and only the Gujerati and Urdu schools are open. The Committee resolved to close the Urdu as well as the Gujerati schools also.

DACCA RIOT SITUATION Shops Continue To Remain Closed

DACCA, April 22.

Another day passed off without any serious incident, but shops generally continue to remain closed.

The total number of arrests in the city is 1046, while that in Narainganj Sub-Division is about 875.

Three persons, who were alleged to have violated the Curfew Order and were found to possess dangerous weapons, were sentenced to two months' R. I. each by Mr. R. S. T. John, Extra-Additional District Magistrate.—A. P.

UNHAPPY INCIDENT IN BRAHMANBARIA

BRAHMANBARIA, April 23.

To pacify the feelings of distrust and apprehension created by the recent happenings in the interior of the Dacca District, the District Magistrate of Tipperah met the leading members of Hindus and Muslims and discussed with them the present situation. He stated that he heard some unhappy incidents at Brahmanbaria and asserted that if such things continued he would take severe measure to stamp out the evil.—United Press.

MORE LIGHT ON RAMNAD FIRING False Rumour About Satyagrahi And Its Sequel

MADURA, April 21.

Further enquiries about the Aruppukottah incident yesterday in which police opened fire to disperse a crowd in front of the local-sub-jail show, that a false rumour was set afloat that one Congress Satyagrahi remanded in the jail was badly beaten as a result of which he died.

A crowd of 3,000 collected before the jail gate in an endeavour to ascertain the truth. It is stated that the crowd did not disperse even though they were informed that the rumour was unfounded and false. Thereupon police arrived and while they were trying to disperse the crowd, it is alleged, brickbats were hurled at them. The police then opened fire and dispersed the crowd. None is reported to have been injured by the firing.

Thirteen persons have been arrested so far in this connection.—A. P.

LABOUR APPEAL TO POLICE CHIEF "Withdraw Ban And Enable Us To Observe May Day"

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) and the Woollen Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) and Mr. K. N. Joglekar, the General Secretary of the Resham Kamgar Union (Red Flag) have issued a statement to the press in the course of which they say:—

The Commissioner of Police has issued an order prohibiting for 14 days from the 22nd April, 1941, the organising or holding or convening or calling together of any assembly or procession of any persons, otherwise than in connection with funerals, in specified areas in the city.

We had already decided to hold a rally of textile workers on the Kamgar maidan on the 27th instant and thereafter on the 1st of May to celebrate the May day in the usual way, to put forth the fundamental and immediate economic demands of the workers.

The aforesaid order debars us from carrying on with our most lawful activities.

"We would most strongly urge upon the Commissioner of Police to see his way as to the withdrawing of the said order so that we may uninterruptedly hold our proposed rally on the 27th instant on the Kamgar maidan and celebrate the May day as notified by us."

Mundra Riot Case Appeal Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHUJ, April 22.

Devan Rana as judge of the Hazoor Court upheld the judgment of the Sessions Court and dismissed the appeal submitted by the accused in the Mundra Riot Case. Principal offenders Joosa and Jaku were given one year R. I. and others were given six months' R. I.

H. H. VIJAYARAMCHANDRA SURI—His Holiness Acharyadev Shrimad Vijayaramchandra Suri is expected to reach Poona on or about the 28th inst. He will pass about a week at Poona in the Camp and the City, and thereafter will reach Bombay. He is expected to reach Bombay in the first week of June and will stay for Chaturmas (four months of Monsoon) at Lal Bag, Bhuleshwar.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST DAY!

THE PEAK OF SCREEN THRILLS!

HIGH SIERRA
IDA LUPINO · HUMPHREY BOGART

TOMORROW!

JAMES STEWART
HEDY LAMARR
CLARENCE BROWN'S
COME LIVE WITH ME

IN ACTION AGAIN!

JON HALL as
KIT CARSON. NEW
EMPIRE, TO-MORROW.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m

WHAT MORE?.....4 weeks at The Regal — and now 2nd. Week at Capitol.

DOWN ARGENTINE WAY IN TECHNICOLOR!

ZENANA SHOW TO-DAY AT 1 P. M.
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
RADHIKA
with the star of the year
NALINI JAYWANT
8TH WEEK
PATHE
Daily: 3-30 & 6-30 p.m.

THE TOP-NOTCH
Film In The City!
NEW THEATRES'
& India's Best
LAGAN
Direction: NITIN BOSE
THIRD WEEK AT
MINERVA
Daily: 3-30 6-30 p.m.

Special Matinee
on SATURDAY 12-30 noon
also, Sunday 12-30 noon.
BOMBAY TALKIES'
NAYA SANSAR
Daily: 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
ROXY

TO-DAY LAST DAY
REGAL Daily at 4 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BOYER SULLIVAN
BACK STREET
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
A love story you'll remember a lifetime!
Also
"GUARDING TO-MORROW"
Showing air raids in London!— and latest War News.
TO-MORROW:
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
Production of
MARYLAND
IN TECHNICOLOR
Plan Open BOOK TO-DAY.

ZANANA SHOW
TO-DAY: 1 P. M.—
BHAVNANI
PRODUCTIONS'
Song-and-Dance Drama
of Passionate Love
Premnagar
Starring BIMLAKUMARI
HUSNABANU,
PROF. RAMANAND
Attracting Crowds At
NOVELTY
Talkies Grant Road
Daily 2 Shows: 3-15, 6-15 p.m.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 13, 1997
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 26, 1360
Parsi: Avan 22, 1310
Hightide: 11-07; 23-07
Lowtide: 4-40; 16-48
Sunrise: 6h. 16m.
Sunset: 6h. 59m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA—A public study class will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Putla House, Bhau Daji Road, on the subject of "The Desire Principle in Man".

SOCIETY OF HON. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES—The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held to-morrow (Friday) at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. R. Mathalone's Court Room, on the first floor, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BHAYANDAR ENGLISH PARSI SCHOOL On Sunday (April 27) at 4-30 p.m. there will be a prize distribution of Our Lady of Nazareth, English Parsi School, Bhayandar. Mr. Jos Alex Dias, J.P., Solicitor, will preside.

GODAVARIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY (Jafarabad)—The number of patients treated in the above Dispensary during the month of January 1941 was 3,690; during Feb. 3,241; during March 4,466. The total was 11,397.

RESCUE WORK BY ARYA SAMAJ—The Arya Samaj of Bombay with the co-operation of Arya Veer Dal has started to rescue Hindu families from affected area and to give legal aid to innocent Hindus who have been arrested in connection with recent disturbances in Bombay. 'Phone No. 25375 or see at V. Patel Rd., Bombay Arya Samaj Mandir.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT ROXY
The Roxy Theatre announces a special matinee of the current feature "Naya Sansar" at 12-30 noon on Saturday. There will also be a matinee at the same hour on Sunday. The daily shows are at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA THOZILALI SEVA SANGHAM—The unfinished programme of the third anniversary of the Bombay Keraleeya Thozilali Seva Sangham will be completed on Sunday next, at 5 p.m. at Sunderbai Hall, Queen's Road, Bombay. A few more items of dancing and South Indian music by Master Ibrahim and his pupils are included.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY
The Hon. Secretary of the Society writes: As considerable difficulty exists at present in making suitable institutional appointments because of the lack of trained women workers (for the posts of Matrons and Superintendents) and as there is no specialising course of this kind for non-graduates, the Seva Sadan Society proposes to supply this long-felt want and to start a class for this kind of training which will prepare women for work in various spheres. Only a limited number of students will be admitted in the class. Full details and particulars may be had from the Hon. Secretary, Seva Sadan Society, Bombay 7.

Bombay Port Trust

At a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on Tuesday, a preliminary report on the working results of the year ended 31st March 1941 was recorded. The actual receipts on General Account amounted to Rs. 266.46 lakhs, or an increase of about Rs. 23 lakhs over the actuals of 1939/40. The improvement has mainly taken place in receipts from Wet and Dry Docks, Lands and Buildings and the Railway. The working result of the year is a surplus of about Rs. 35 lakhs.

The scheme provisionally approved in 1939 for the lay-out of and allotment of accommodation at the Ferry Wharf to the various shipping companies was reconsidered in view of the existing conditions and it was decided to hold the proposals in abeyance until the return of normal times.

Four Charities Prize Calendars

The general public is hereby informed that the drawing date of the "Four Charities Prize Calendars" is postponed from the 30th inst. to a future date which will be announced in due course. The calendars can, therefore, be had from the depots, or from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Industrial Assurance Building, opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay.

Bombay Mutual Insurance Study Circle

BOMBAY: Wednesday.
The second annual social gathering of the Bombay Mutual Insurance Study Circle was held this evening at the premises of the Bombay Mutual. Mr. M. C. Ghia presided.

Mr. U. S. Desai welcoming Mr. Ghia paid a compliment to him for his energy and industry and for his work in the Legislature for the commercial community of Bombay. He also gave a history of the activities of the Circle.

Mr. M. C. Ghia in reply stated that in the complicated structure of modern life, insurance held an important place and hence required diligent study.

Insurance meant security and safety to the insurers.

He considered that a sterling character, a knowledge of psychology and persuasiveness are valuable qualities in insurance field work.

Concluding he said that in the new order, which would emerge after the war, insurance would play an important role.

After refreshments the party dispersed.

Bombay War Gifts Fund Provides Two Squadrons

Sir H. P. Mody writes:—
The Committee of the Bombay War Gifts Funds in the course of its ten months' existence has succeeded in raising funds sufficient to provide for a Squadron of fighters for the Indian Air Force, and another Squadron for the R.A.F. besides assisting a number of other objects. It is a contribution to the war effort with which the subscribers to the Fund have every reason to be satisfied.

The provision of more fighters for the R.A.F. and of armoured carriers for the Indian Army continues to be amongst the objectives of the Fund. It has now been decided that in addition a concerted effort should be made to help the dependents of those who have been killed or wounded in action and a new heading will appear in the Fund labelled: "Families of Indian Fighting Forces."

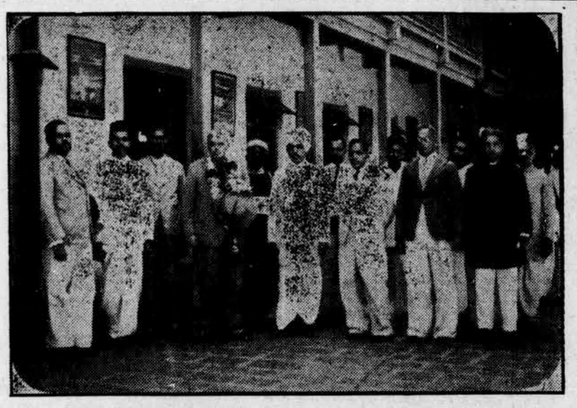
I have no doubt this will make a special appeal to the generous hearted people of this Province, and that in particular those who have not yet contributed to the Fund, will find this new objective worthy of their wholehearted support. At this critical hour every one must surely deem it a privilege to help in all possible ways in the common task of repelling the menace which hangs over the freedom-loving people of the world.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Down Argentine Way". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Back Street". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"High Sierra". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Lady in Question". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Laugh It Off". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Ghar Jawai". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Prabhat". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Ummeed" Daily at 4 and 6-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Premnagar" Daily at 3-15 and 6-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Rebecca". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Sanskar". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Adhuri Kahani". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Kick." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY—Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, T.S., Swamy Jivantirthaji will lecture at the Besant Hall of the Lodge at French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Human Life and Gymnastics" (with Yoga Asanas).

SOUTH KANARA SPORTING ASSOCN.—The following have been unanimously elected as the office-bearers for the year 1941/42: Mr. A. B. Shettygara: President. Mr. M. S. Shetty: Vice-President. Messrs. P. A. Kunder and S. K. Uchil: Jt. Hon. Secretaries. Messrs. R. A. Amin and L. K. Suvarna: Jt. Hon. Treasurers.



Mr. H. F. Knight, Advisor to the Governor of Bombay at Dhutapapeshwar Pharmacy, Panvel. Garlanded in the centre is Mr. Knight and next to him dressed in white is Mr. Puranik. The gentleman with Mahratta Brahmin turban is Mr. D. S. Gokhale who is Mamlatdar and Magistrate, Panvel.

Dr. H. A. Sonderegger, Consul for Switzerland in Bombay, has now been appointed Consul-General for Switzerland in India.

PARSI EDUCATION AND CHILDREN WELFARE

Informal Conference Meets At Tata House On Sunday

The informal conference of persons connected with education and welfare of Parsi children, which has been convened by Lady Ratan Tata, Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, will be held on Sunday (27th inst.) from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2-30 to 5-30 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. Lunch will be taken at 1-15 p.m.

The problems for discussion include among others, those of (1) Pre-school Child, (2) Primary Education, (3) Secondary Education, (4) Educational leadership and (5) Health of school children.

Help Govt. To Win

MR. ULLAL ON IMPLICATIONS OF MODERN WAR
(From A Correspondent).
NASIK: (By Mail).

Mr. N. S. Ullal, Dy. Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay Province, who has been entertaining the school pupils and public of Nasik this week with instructive lantern slides and cinema films, gave on Thursday, the 17th inst. in the compound of the New English School, Nasik, an informative public lecture with slides on modern war and its implications. He traced the history of the present war, graphically described the havoc done by it in Europe and Africa, pointed out the indirect benefits derived by Indians from the war by way of recruitment to the fighting forces and war supplies, described the possibility of the War spreading to India and made out a strong plea for help to the Government to win the war.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 52,89,623/12/9.

Lord Mayor's Fund: Rs. 100 "Bon Voyage to the Halsted Family from friends in General Motors."

R.A.F.: Rs. 49,858/8 Owners, trainers and jockeys, Rs. 220 the employees of Century Spinning and Mfg. Co. Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 122 the members of the Cathedral Boys' School (monthly), Rs. 108/2 the staff of M/s. Duncan Stratton and Co. Ltd. (monthly), Rs. 100 Mr. H. McCarthy.

Armoured Carriers for Indian Army: Rs. 49,858/8 Owners, Trainers and Jockeys being contributions on Winning Stakes and Winning Commissions.

Indian Red Cross: Rs. 550 Owners, trainers and Jockeys.

HELLENIC WAR FUND: Rs. 100 the Ward Room Officers, H.M.S. "Chantala."

Grand Total: Rs. 53,91,366/8/9.

KING GEORGE V MEMORIAL—The following donations are announced: Mr. S. F. Dhalla Rs. 50, Uthamna Funds of late Mr. A. P. Boyce and late Mrs. S. P. Boyce Rs. 300, Mr. D. A. Ags Rs. 10, A Sympathiser Rs. 3, Mrs. J. P. Mistri Rs. 10, Mr. S. P. Mistry Rs. 25, Dr. R. K. Dhuru Rs. 25, Mr. M. S. Todywalla Rs. 11, Mr. J. H. Pitamber Rs. 2, Mrs. Jainavala Rs. 70, Mrs. M. N. Disana Rs. 30, Anonymous Rs. 15, Mr. J. P. Dubash Rs. 20, Mr. J. D. Engineer Rs. 50, Messrs. V. N. and P. N. Chandavarkar Rs. 51/11/3, Pity Rs. 3, Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate Rs. 20, Lady Cowasji Jehangir Rs. 100, Mrs. S. C. Sethna Rs. 12, A Parsi lady Rs. 17.

It is requested that donations may be forwarded to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Hon. Treasurer, King George V Memorial, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

SHREE JAIN VIDYARTHI SANGH
The Hon. Secretaries of the Sangh write: Those who are desirous of joining the colleges in Bombay and who require any kind of information regarding the colleges. Hostels, etc., may inquire from the Hon. Secretaries, Shree Jain Vidyarthi Sangh, Mani Bhuvan, Hughes Road, Bombay No. 7 with due postage.

Our Union is going to conduct literacy classes in the month of May 1941. Those who are desirous of taking part in such classes are requested to give their names to the Hon. Secretaries, Shree Jain Vidyarthi Sangh, Mani Bhuvan, Hughes Road, First Floor, Bombay 7.

GOVERNOR'S ADVISER AT PANVEL

Visit To Ayurvedic Pharmacy And Maternity Hospital

In the course of his recent tour in the Kolaba District, Mr. H. F. Knight, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to the well-known Ayurvedic Pharmacy of Dhutapapeshwar, Panvel, Ltd., the Dhutapapeshwar Ayurvedic Hospital and the Maternity Home, Panvel. Mr. G. V. Puranik, Governing Director of Shri Dhutapapeshwar Panvel, Ltd., gave him an 'at home' at which prominent gentlemen of the town were present. Mr. Knight expressed satisfaction at the efficient working of the Pharmacy and the hospital.

PARSI AMELIORATION COMMITTEE

An Appreciation Of Mr. & Mrs. Nosherwan Pherozshah Engineer

"N. B. N." writes as follows:—
On behalf of the managing committee and co-workers of the Parsi Amelioration Committee, I offer our warmest felicitations on the auspicious occasion of the silver jubilee of the wedding of Mr. Nosherwan and Mrs. Jerbai Nosherwan Pherozshah Engineer. To those who have an aversion for marriage this happy couple affords an excellent example as to how a married life can be made a glorious success.

On their return from Europe in 1938 after studying the complex problems of unemployment, housing and distribution of doles, Mr. and Mrs. Engineer started this Parsi Amelioration Committee with the active co-operation and generous support of Mrs. C. P. Wadia and her family, the illustrious Wadias, who have laid the Parsi community under a deep debt of gratitude by their munificent charities in many directions. This Committee has been started with the sole object of making the poor people realise how very degrading it is to live on somebody else's charity and how very creditable it is to earn one's livelihood, and to live on that income, however small it may be, without any outside help.

Social work is a very thankless task and many persons of sensitive nature in higher strata of life have given it up in despair. But Mrs. Engineer is a lady of strong will, and is never afraid of any criticism from within and without our committee so long as she feels that she has been discharging her duties conscientiously. She devotes a major portion of her time in looking after many social activities of our Amelioration Committee, and knows of no rest and gives no rest to others. In fact, she is an indefatigable worker and it is only through her perseverance and devotion to duty that our Committee has been able to achieve such splendid results. Their services to the poor and the needy are too well-known to need any mention.

But the chief activity which will keep their memory ever green in the hearts of our people is the founding of the Nursery School. Such a school was a longfelt desideratum for our country in general and our community in particular, and we are glad to hear that a movement is already afloat to start similar institutions in Bombay. It is undoubtedly a unique institution and Mr. and Mrs. Engineer deserve congratulations and thanks of our community upon their so well-deserved success.

I pray that the Almighty Ahura Mazda may shower His choicest blessings on this noble couple, and grant them a long life full of health and happiness to enable them to carry on their multifarious activities for the good of our community.

JAPANESE OCCUPY FOOCHOW

Tokyo Claims Collapse Of Chinese Troops In Yuchao River Sector

Chinese Rushing Large Reinforcements To Chekiang And Fukien Fronts

TOKYO, April 23.

Following the claim that the Japanese have entered Foochow, field despatches to the Domei Agency state that in Chekiang, the adjoining province to the north, the Chinese are making a desperate effort to hold their defence line between Pengwha and Kikow south of Ningpo, against the Japanese who landed in that sector.

After the reduction of Ningpo, the Japanese took Shinki, a strategic post near Ningpo, and made a fierce drive along the banks of the Yuchao river carrying Yuanchenkiao and Fangkiao. The Japanese claim that the collapse of Chinese troops in this area is imminent.

With the occupation of Foochow, the Japanese have now captured the last Chungking controlled treaty port on the long China coastline.

It is learned that a Japanese advance party reached Foochow city through the foreign settlement which has no defence area and completed the occupation without meeting any resistance.

Japanese forces driving from Ningpo in pursuit of Chinese forces have reached points twenty miles distant, according to Japanese reports.

Kikow, ten miles west of Fenghwa, was captured on Tuesday morning, it is claimed, while in the Wenchow area mopping up operations are continuing.

Chinese Not Perturbed

Chinese quarters here declare that they are not perturbed over the Japanese operations along the Chekiang and Fukien coasts and pushes towards Kinhwa and Foochow.

Large Chinese reinforcements are being sent to the Chekiang and Fukien fronts and they are confident of their ability to check the Japanese drive further inland.

The loss of the coastal ports it states, will not affect the Chinese resistance. The main portion of munitions for the Chungking Government and essential imports and exports are still transported over the Burma road and the north-west route. There is much anxiety, however, about Fenghwa.—Reuter.

Head Of Auditing Dept. Shot Dead

SHANGHAI, April 23.

Fresh incidents in the "Battle of the Banks" include the murder of Liting Mu, head of the Auditing Department of the Japanese sponsored Central Reserve Bank. He was shot dead in a Chinese hotel in the International Settlement. His assailant who was wounded was captured by the police.

The incident will lead to further resignations among the staffs of the four Chungking controlled banks. The Japanese controlled Press Service announces that a firing squad executed five people—three for espionage against the Japanese Peace movement and two for murdering employees of the Central Reserve Bank.—Reuter.

Japanese Occupy Two Key Port Towns

TOKYO, April 23.

Following the capture of Ningpo and Enoochow treaty ports in Chekiang and Fukien provinces, Japanese naval forces at dawn to-day occupied Sungmen and Chaikiao, two other key port towns on Chekiang coast, according to an official announcement. Chaikiao is an important port on the southern coast of Tangchow Bay, some 18 miles west of Ningpo, it adds.—Reuter.

CONVOYING WAR MATERIALS TO BRITAIN

41 p. c. Vote In Favour In Latest Gallup Poll

NEW YORK, April 23.

A 41 per cent vote in favour of the United States convoying war materials to Britain is shown in the latest Gallup poll. Fifty per cent of the voters were against and nine per cent undecided. Seventy-one per cent voted in favour of the United States Navy protecting ships to Britain if it appeared certain that British otherwise would be defeated.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN FORCES FOR MALAYA

Labour Members Insist On Being Consulted

SYDNEY, April 23.

The Australian Advisory War Council to-day considered the international and local situations but no statement was issued. The Council meets again to-morrow.

Before to-day's meeting of the War Council, Labour members declared that they would insist on "a full inquest" on the Greek expedition decision. They described Mr. Menzies' reasons for not consulting the Australian War Council as specious.

Labour members stated that they aimed at ensuring that the War Council would be consulted on other major defence policy matters including despatch of Australian force to Malaya.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY; THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1941.

CHALLENGE TO NATIONALISTS

The adoption by the Commons of Mr. Amery's resolution to extend for another year the Proclamations under which the Governors of the Indian Provinces can assume the powers of Provincial Legislatures is a foregone conclusion. For, the resolution means more powers to Britain's nominees, and Parliament is too preoccupied with her terrible war experiences to offer any serious opposition to His Majesty's Government or their subordinates in India. It was, therefore, unnecessary for Mr. Amery to misrepresent the Congress and the Indian situation in general to a greater extent than had been usual with him. He was probably not conscious of any qualm when he said that "the change to direct personal Government by Governors and permanent officials met with general acquiescence and indeed goodwill" in India or when he added that the civil disobedience movement was proceeding "languidly and without creating much popular interest." This is Mr Amery's public reaction to Gandhiji's policy of not embarrassing Government. But his complacence is, appreciably, disturbed by the thought that the Congress Ministries refused to be subservient to the British Government in their war policy and preferred to respond to the call of the Congress The Congress mandate he describes as "imperious and irresponsible" and observes: "I can only say that whatever may have been the motives which inspired the conduct both of the Congress High-Command and the Provincial Ministries, that there is no greater danger to the Democratic Government in India as elsewhere than Party Totalitarianism." Mr. Amery's rage is understandable but the people of India have seen through the spurious type of democracy which is sought to be imposed on India and will rather be guided in all its actions by the Congress, which has served it well, than by the irresponsible tactics of a non-Indian Imperialist Totalitarian party.

Selfish, Shortsighted Policy

As regards the future, with which we are most concerned, Mr. Amery refuses to move a step beyond the Viceroy's offer, in spite of its being rejected by every responsible party in the country This is nothing new but some hoped that the Bombay Conference proposals, which were not radically different, might be substantially accepted by Government. But Mr. Amery turns them down unceremoniously and even ridicules them and their supporters by expressing a wonder "how many of those who attended one or more meetings of this Conference actually concurred in this resolution." He objects to the proposals on the ground that they "amount not to a modification of the present form of Government but to its supersession by an entirely different type of Government," "something going beyond what we think practicable in the midst of ever-increasing strain and urgency of the war situation." The Bombay proposals, framed by tried friends of Government, would, if accepted, have helped Government in facing the war situation. And if Government had the will, they could easily work out the scheme. But they want to have it both ways and refuse to part with power. They want Indian men and money for the war but would not let representative Indians share real power with them. Such a selfish, shortsighted policy is not going to help India or Britain.

Amery Must Go!

The net result is that we are now where we have been these many months, except for longer lectures by Mr. Amery on the mighty possibilities of the August offer. He still tries to make out that any modification of the present offer depends entirely on the agreement among the different elements in the country. He appeals to Sir Tej Bahadur and his friends "not to cease from their efforts but to concentrate first and foremost on bringing the contending elements in India together." And he adds. "Whether they can best do that by the exercise of their persuasion upon the existing party leaders or by building up a strong central party of men who are prepared to put 'India First', their efforts may well be decisive in shaping the whole future of their country." Mr. Amery seems more interested in counteracting the influence of the Congress than in bringing about a settlement with it. The same anti-Congress feeling is reflected in his remark that Congress policy has so alienated non-Congress elements that "it has confirmed to a point of a fixed determination their already growing reluctance to take part in or come under any central Government in India which is likely to be subject to the control of a majority in the Legislature, which, in its turn, would simply obey orders of the Congress Central Executive." Remarks like these are obviously calculated more to hinder a settlement with the Congress than help one. The tactics of playing off one party against another are by now familiar and at present very much in evidence. They may succeed for a time particularly when communalism is pampered. But sooner or later, sooner rather than later, they will be confounded by Nationalists making common cause, their slogan being not merely "India First" but also "Independence First". Meanwhile, one is strongly reminded of what Mr. Vernon Bartlett said in his open and joint letter to Mr. Amery and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Said Mr. Bartlett: "Surely, Amery, it would be better to admit failure and resign than to go on until those of us who now believe in you have to cry, as you did on an historic occasion: 'For God's sake go!"

Vichy And Berlin

It may be regarded as unfortunately beyond doubt that the Vichy Government will decide to "collaborate" with Germany. Nazi successes in the Balkans and Libya have strengthened Admiral Darlan's hands. And it is quite probable that Herr Hitler, taking advantage of Vichy's mood, has offered some "concrete" concessions, for instance reduced payment for the German army of occupation, release of a quarter of the total number of French prisoners of war and rectification of the frontier between occupied and unoccupied France. But the Fuhrer is not the man to give anything without exacting a heavy price for it. Speculations centre round four possible German demands, the French Fleet, French Naval bases, right of passage of German troops to Spain and the French Merchant Fleet. It remains to be seen whether the first three will be accepted by Marshal Petain who is still reported to be unwilling to accept any naval or military demand. The question of the merchant fleet, at least a considerable proportion of it, is, however, doubtless going to be settled in favour of Germany very soon. As to the rest, the situation will, perhaps, clarify by the next week. But here it is necessary to note one curious report also. According to the Berne correspondent of the *New York Times* elaborate precautions have been taken in Vichy to meet a possible armed insurrection by the French pro-Nazi party against Marshal Petain's regime. If this report is correct, then that of "collaboration" with Germany does not entirely fit in with it. Or, is it a Nazi-inspired move with the object of scaring off any possible resistance by Vichy?

Frankly Speaking

Grave Crisis

The Italian High Command claims—and the claim is virtually confirmed by King George of Greece—that the Greek army in Macedonia and Epirus has capitulated. This presumably refers to the army that has fought so long and so heroically against the Italians. The strain of continuous retreat, harried by heavy enemy forces both on land and from the air, has proved suddenly but not unnaturally too much for these brave troops. But the question of questions is: how does this capitulation affect the position south of Thessaly? King George's proclamation would seem to suggest that the rest of the Greek Army, on the left of the British forces, is continuing to fight. In that case there is still a chance of evacuating the latter from Greece, although the Germans would do everything to defeat it. The defeat of Greece is inevitable and imminent. Will it be delayed long enough to let the British Expeditionary Force leave Greece?

Spain's Attitude

It is by no means surprising that the British Parliament should have shown its concern, among other things, about the Anglo-Spanish situation. A big loan has only recently been granted to General Franco's Government and M.P's were naturally wondering whether the money would not actually help Germany. Mr. Churchill made some sort of "statesmanlike" defence and even insisted upon continued Anglo-American sympathy for Spain's starving millions. But the fact remains that anti-British tendencies are distinctly and rapidly on the increase as a result of Nazi diplomatic pressure and this pressure may, at last, compel General Franco to permit the passage of German troops through Spain. In this connection it is interesting to note that according to the Official French News Agency Britain is taking no chance and pressing on with the work of making Gibraltar a formidable nut for the Nazis.

Axis Losses

The British Navy has at last attended to Tripoli, the main Axis base and harbour in North Africa. A 40 minute bombardment, even without the 10 tons of bombs dropped from the air with 15-inch and other smaller calibre shells, must have certainly caused devastation to targets in the town and the harbour. And there need be little doubt that the 6 supply ships and a destroyer which received hits will have to be written off by the Axis as a total loss. Of late the British have been striking heavy blows at Axis shipping. Following upon the Tripoli success, a tanker, a supply ship and an ammunition ship totalling 23,000 tons have been destroyed on their way to the Balkans. Earlier another tanker of 10,000 and 5 supply ships of 20,000 tons with their 3 escorts had been sunk in Central Mediterranean. During this same period two tankers and more than 8 supply ships were destroyed or seriously damaged off the Norwegian and Western European coasts. So that in the last 8 or 10 days the Axis have lost over 100,000 tons shipping. This is an exceptional achievement. But if the Axis continued to suffer even at half the present rate, they would soon begin to worry more than the British, for their supply routes on land are now unequal to the strain.

A. R. P.

There is no doubt that we have made considerable progress with Air Raid Practice and there is every indication that with more practice the people will be trained to meet any emergency, if and when it should arise. The next A.R.P. practice is on Friday at 11 a.m. and we join with the authorities in asking the people of Bombay and the Suburbs to give every possible help to make these exercises successful. Without public co-operation nothing can be done and we wish to impress upon those who are educated to teach those who are not how to help themselves in an emergency, such as the A.R.P. tries to visualize. Sight-seeing from windows, doorways, verandahs should be discouraged by office authorities. The cars left in the streets should have their doors closed. The passage to fire hydrants and road junctions should not be obstructed. All these exercises are in our interest and for our own protection and should be encouraged by all.

City Water Supply

The representation made to the Municipal Commissioner by the Bombay Tenants' Association regarding the reduction in the water supply deserves his immediate attention. As the Association points out, this reduction may lead to epidemics and other diseases detrimental to the health of the people in this city. It is most essential that the Municipal authorities made proper investigations with regard to this grievance and found out what immediate steps could be taken to ensure a better water supply for the city. The Hydraulic Engineer and other Municipal officers connected with the Water Supply Department would do well to inspect the conditions in which tenants in the city have to carry on without adequate water—specially during these hot days when abundant water is most necessary. This is a matter of great civic importance and the Municipality cannot afford to lose any time in carrying out the most elaborate investiga-

King-Hall Newsletter

Significance Of Russo-Japanese Pact

The following are cabled extracts from King-Hall Newsletter No. 249, dated April 17.

All the information which we receive about the pact of neutrality between Soviet Russia and Japan is to the effect that its signature has made no important change in the situation and need not cause us undue worry; whilst saying this it is well to recognise that one can never be certain that these pacts between totalitarian regimes do not contain secret clauses.

The Japanese have acclaimed the pact as a great triumph for their diplomacy which has freed their hands for fresh adventures in south-west. But sober opinion in Tokio—and there are still some reasonable people in the Japanese capital although unfortunately they are not in control of affairs—recognises that such a claim is wishful thinking and bears no relation to the facts. Both Germany and Japan have long hoped for a much more sweeping agreement with the Soviet, preferably the addition of the signatures of Messrs. Stalin and Molotov to the Three-Power Pact. The new agreement falls far short of any such ambitious hopes and will probably prove as disappointing to the Japanese as the agreement which M. Molotov signed in Berlin last November was to the Nazis.

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In effect the U.S.S.R. and Japan promise that if either should be attacked by a third power the other will maintain an attitude of neutrality. In the existing situation—if the pact means anything—the advantage lies with the Soviet. An explanation of this is as follows:

Japan is in no danger of being attacked by any third power. If she should become embroiled in hostilities with Britain and/or the U.S.A. it would be because of future Japanese aggression in the Western Pacific. But the Pact is significantly silent concerning such an eventuality.

The present regime in Tokio has cast Japan for the role of the jackal of the Far-East, the part which Mussolini attempted, with such dismal results, to play in Europe and in North Africa when Italy entered the war last June. Since last summer when the Germans failed to subdue British resistance, the Nazis have been encouraging the Japanese to undertake further aggressive measures in the South-Western Pacific with a view to embarrassing Britain in that area and to keeping American attention focussed on the Pacific, to the exclusion of developments across the Atlantic. All the information which comes to this Newsletter Service points to the fact that the Japanese, and in particular the Japanese Navy, who felt that in the China war they never had a chance to show their mettle, are eager to undertake fresh adventures but are hesitant to do so unless and until they believe that Britain is about to suffer a major reverse at the hands of the Germans.

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On another score the Pact will be a disappointment to the Japanese since it makes no reference to the delicate question of Russian help for the Government of Chiang-Kai-shek. This help has increased since the reopening of the Burma Road and the grant last autumn of financial assistance to China by Britain and the U.S.A.

Whilst the Soviet-Japanese Pact is likely to prove of little help to Japan, it may turn out to mean a good deal to the U.S.S.R. provided of course that Japan honours her undertaking. The British Prime Minister in a recent speech in the House of Commons made a pointed reference to the possibility of a Nazi attack against the Soviet with a view to getting hold of the granaries in the Ukraine and the oil in Baku. If such an attack should take place, the Japanese are now pledged not to take any aggressive action against the Soviet's eastern flank.

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There is more than meets the eye in Mr. Churchill's cautious hint about the possibility of a Nazi attack against the U.S.S.R.; Germany's armed strength at the present time is known to be just over 200 Divisions. This figure should be quite sufficient for holding down the occupied countries, undertaking a campaign in the Balkans and another in Cyrenaica, whilst retaining further large defensive forces along the Soviet frontier and an army in North-West France, with which to continue to threaten an invasion of Britain. It should even leave Germany with sufficient men in South-Western France to undertake a campaign in the Iberian Peninsula in the event of Hitler deciding to force Spain and Portugal into the "New Order" and thereby shut the western door of the Mediterranean to British shipping.

Notwithstanding the enormous size of the German armies at the present time, we have reliable information to the effect that the Nazis are still calling up men and are adding to the number of their divisions even though they admit that there is a labour shortage in the Reich. It is difficult to see why the Germans should be still further increasing their armed forces unless they are preparing to launch an attack against the Soviet or at least to threaten Stalin in order to get more important concessions than the Kremlin has been ready to grant

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If Hitler is about to blackmail M. Stalin, he has a number of very strong arguments based on the following facts. Stalin, while peace, not only because a war would threaten the whole economic structure of the Soviet, but because it would probably make an end of his dictatorship. In a German attack were successful he would disappear with the present Soviet regime; alternatively, if a Nazi attack were beaten back the result would probably be to place in the hands of a military leader or group much of the power which now rests securely in the hands of M. Stalin. The Russian dictator is in the meanwhile placed in the embarrassing position of having to confine himself to mild protests while the Nazi tiger gobbles up the Balkans, or of making a stand against these Nazi encroachments at the risk of war between the Soviet and Germany.

The Nazis on their side want the resources of Russia if they are obliged to wage a long war against the Western Democracies Their aim is to make Russia balance, as far as possible, the aid which Britain will receive from the U. S. A.; in addition, it would be very convenient for Hitler if, as the range and weight of British bombing attacks over Germany increase, vital German industries could be transferred to the remote lands of the Soviet There is a further point; if Nazism is a sort of revolutionary imperialism, which Rauschnigg and others have declared it to be, than it must always go on to seek new successes and, having failed—as we are convinced it will fail—to subdue Britain Hitler might find himself obliged to seek a compensatory victory in the East.

ARISE, MY LOVE

By D. F. KARAKA

In a fairly recent number of the American "Vogue" there appears an article on the Paris under capitulation by an American from Lisbon. It reads: "The cafe terraces are empty. Only once a week, the Parisians converge on the Champes-Elysees and walk in the sun, and sit on the terraces among the German soldiers. They are not enjoying themselves, but they come of old habit, with a blank look on their faces. I do not know how to describe this look. Perhaps it is the way an old woman would look, revisiting a ballroom where she was once very happy, a long time ago." That is what an American says of Paris, and from everywhere else comes the same reply—Paris is sad and silent.

Somehow I cannot help feeling that this citadel of a free people was not destined to come to such an inglorious end. Whole generations of Frenchmen have not dedicated their lives to France and its capital merely to see at the end of it the mantle of a Brown shirt spread over the corpse of democracy. Someday I believe this Paris will live again. Someday too the ghost of those who fought and fell in Flanders and whose bodies lie strewn over the battlefields of yesterday will stalk again over the open space of the Place de la Concorde and sit at the road cafes, sipping cognac and office. For, that was the spirit of France they fought and died to preserve, the spirit which a Hun generation has trodden down.

* * * *

Not many weeks ago I sat waiting for my turn in a barber's shop and as is the custom, dipped into the pages of those magazines, which contrive to filter into this temple of tonsorial art. It was an old copy of "Men Only", I was looking at, in which on opposite pages were two pictures captioned—"Paris To-day" and "The Paris We Knew."

What was this Paris we knew? Why is it that in our hearts it will never die? Somehow we never speak of it as a city—as brick and mortar, roads, buildings, parks. Paris was always almost human. It throbbed with the pulse of life as you and I do. You could sniff it as the train slowed down at the outskirts of the Gare de Nord. It had a smell all its own, like a familiar perfume that lingered long after the face has gone. You get this idea expressed in the film "Algiers", when Charles Boyer, as Pepe le Moko, recounts with Hedy Lamarr the things that symbolised Paris for them. She brings back to him, the fragrance of the city from which he is always to be an exile.

* * * *

I remember now how during some of my last visits to Paris I used to come from the station to my apartment in the Rue de Faubourg St. Honore with my eyes closed as if it was a sacrilege to look upon the city till I had shaved, washed and put on clean clothes. It was usually at a late hour of the night and when I was ready I would ask to be driven to the Place de la Concorde where I would alight to the great surprise of the cabman, who knew it was no fit place for a rendezvous at night. Yet I had a rendezvous with Paris and like a faithful woman who is always waiting, she would be there—the flood-lit Arc de Triomphe in the distance and the whole Champses-Elysees like a holy path leading to that distant temple. In this was encrusted the whole soul of the French people and no man could remain unmoved by so overpowering a spectacle. I have seen some thousands of Muslims kneel in prayer on the maidan on Id day and been impressed by the fervour of this religious sight. I have seen a hundred thousand people at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day standing to attention for the two minutes silence. I have seen a whole nation stand in the pouring rain to pay a last tribute to their dead king. These sights have thrilled me to the core. But in a like manner have I stood in venerable adoration, my head uncovered, paying homage to the spirit of France as it lay bare before me on those still nights in the Place de la Concorde.

Then I'd start walking down the boulevards—the patter of patent leather shoes following me, the chatter of conversation trickling from the bistros, the red diamond light of the tabac shops flashing on and off, the smell of cooked food from the eating houses, the strain of a fiddle, the syncopation of clanking horns, a policeman's whistle, the roar of traffic as it passes by, the majestic silence of the Eiffel Tower. That was the Paris in which as the script writer of Ninochka said: "a siren was a blonde and not an alarm and in which when a Frenchman put out his light it was not because of an air raid warning."

* * * *

Right bank or left bank, it made no difference. They only

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Sir Stanley Reed (Conservative) said in all frankness and sincerity Mr. Amery's speech left him under a sense of depression. It did not take them anywhere, did not lead them any further on the road to the solution of the great problem of closer co-operation between India and the British Commonwealth at the present time.

—Speech in Parliament.

* * * *

"The purpose of the resolution which I am submitting to the Hous....."

—Mr. Amery in Parliament.

The purpose of the resolution, in a word, was to present a nice lemon to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

* * * *

Referring to the now well-worn —sorry, well-known "August Offer," Mr. Amery declared that it "was a far-reaching and revolutionary pronouncement."

Whereat we fainted and were it not for the resourne and promptness of the Junior colleague, we might even have died of shock.

* * * *

"Wait," said the Junior Colleague when we had temporarily revived "wait, the revolutionary announcement is coupled with two conditions"—which he then proceeded to read to us.

After that, of course, we naturally could do no less than decide to continue to live for some time longer.

* * * *

Mr. Amery quoted history to emphasise his warning against the consequences of Pakistan.

It is these utterly irrelevant diversions which annoy Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

* * * *

A Johannesburg report says that the Italian northern army has "turned" and given battle near Dessie.

That's the word just the word.

* * * *

Immediately on his return to Tokyo, M. Matsuoka has declared that the pact with the Soviet does not affect the Tripartite Pact which remains the immutable basis of our policy."

We are gratified to note that M. Matsuoka agrees with us.

* * * *

But we do not agree with M. Matsuoka when, asked about the reported withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Far East, he said, "Ask M. Molotov or M. Stalin."

We mean that he should have been less intriguingly abrupt in his answer.

* * * *

Admiral Darlan is going to Paris to receive "very important instructions" from Herr Hitler via Herr Abetz.

What is interesting to speculate on is whether the Admirable Darlan will pass them on to Marshal Petain or appropriate them himself.

* * * *

General Antonescu has sent 75,000 Rumanian troops to the Hungarian border.

A good time will be had in Berlin by all after Rumania and Hungary have quarrelled and been beaten by Germany

* * * *

The young man walked into the toy shop. He looked badly in need of sleep.

"Something to amuse a baby, please," he said. He pointed to a large coloured rattle. "What's the price of that thing?"

"Three rupees," replied the assistant. "It's an extra big one."

The drowsy young man fumbled in his pocket for the money.

"I'll take it," he groaned. "Anything to keep him quiet!"

Shortage Of Water Supply

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although several complaints have appeared in the local press about the shortage of water supply in several parts of the city, the Municipal authorities have remained so far unmoved and they probably do not seem to be in a mood to do anything in the matter. In Dadar area the trouble for the past several weeks has been very acute The present trouble does not seem to be natural in view of the fact that the rains last year were excellent and all the city's lakes were reported to be overflowing at the close of the rainy season. There is something fundamentally wrong somewhere and it is high time members of the Municipal Corporation took interest in this question. The reasons for the present trouble must be found out and remedied without any loss of time.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. K.

Bombay, April 17.

TWO NAZI BOMBERS SHOT DOWN

Activity Over South-East Coast Of England

ANCIENT CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL BADLY DAMAGED

LONDON, April 23.

There has been some enemy activity during daylight to-day mainly in Southeast England but no bombs are reported to have been dropped in any area, says an Air Ministry Communique.

British fighters shot down an enemy bomber into the Channel this morning. It is now known that two enemy bombers were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire during last night's attack on Plymouth.—Reuter.

HEAVY RAID ON SOUTH-WEST COAST TOWN

LONDON, April 23.

Once again the "Luftwaffe" mainly directed its attack on Tuesday night on a town in South-west England. According to the Air Ministry communique many fires were started and considerable damage was done but casualty reports are not yet complete.

Bombs were also dropped on a number of places in Southern England and at a few points in South Wales and North-East Scotland. These did little damage but at one place on the South coast there were a small number of casualties and some killed.

HOSPITAL AND STORE DAMAGED.

The Germans carried out a heavy scale raid on a south-west coast town on Tuesday night. The raid, however, was not prolonged and subsided before midnight. Flares, incendiaries and high-explosives were dropped.

A hospital and a large store are reported to have been damaged. Gunfire was heard 50 miles away while the raid was at its height.

London had three alerts. Gunfire was at times sharp but no bombs were dropped.—Reuter.

Nazi Air Attack On Plymouth

LONDON, April 23.

Plymouth was the southwest town which was the main target of last night's German raids on England, it is now officially announced here.—Reuter.

Details Of Raid On Plymouth

LONDON, April 23.

Plymouth, Drake's stronghold, has taken its second aerial blitz in two successive nights. I have just toured Plymouth after hours of concentrated Hun fury and I find the town bruised but undaunted. German bombers began droning over Plymouth early yesterday (Tuesday) evening and with short lulls they came over in wave after wave until the small hours. Some fires were started in the initial stages of the attack and the raiders who came afterwards concentrated their high explosives on these beacons.

In one area there was at one time a lurid wall of flame and smoke. From various precarious shelter I watched a veritable hurricane of death. Bombs of all sizes fell into this flaming inferno, wrecking homes, business premises, churches, hospitals and cinemas. This was what the Germans have described as "the military harbour of Plymouth". While this "military" target was being battered, I witnessed many acts of heroism perfomed by firemen, firewatchers and police. While the raid was in progress and at its fiercest emergency, feeding centres were established to give succour and even before the light of this dreadful night gave way to the first pale streaks of dawn I saw special convoys of food and necessities start pouring into the town. Among the first of these convoys was one marked "Queen's messengers"—convoys specially mobilised at the suggestion of Her Majesty, the Queen to meet emergencies such as this. I fear that the casualty list is heavy and must include a large number of killed.—Reuter.

King And Queen Among The Bombed

LONDON, April 23.

Men and women "bombed out" in East London during last Saturday night's air aids, were visited by the King and Queen, who made a tour of those area of London which have suffered badly from the recent German attacks. Their Majesties spoke to those rendered homeless and also inspected the ruins of many homes.

Once again they were struck by the wonderful spirits of the people and they frequently commented upon it.—Reuter.

Two Enemy Planes Over Malta Destroyed

MALTA, April 23.

British fighter planes destroyed one enemy aircraft and probably destroyed another during a raid over Malta on Monday afternoon.

There were five more raids during the night and another raid on Tuesday afternoon in which bombs were dropped, but no serious damage or casualties are reported.—Reuter.

Bombs Over U. S. A.'s London Embassy

The damage to the American Embassy during the recent air raid was slight. Some windows were broken by the blast from a bomb which fell about hundred yards away. Several incendiaries landed on the Embassy itself but did not penetrate the roof and members of the Embassy staff, who were on the roof in addition to official firewatchers quickly extinguished the bombs with sandbags.

The ambassador, M. Winant was in the embassy when the fire bombs landed. After dealing with their own fire, the Americans dashed next door to help extinguish a fire at the Italian embassy.—Reuter.

Cathedral Damaged

LONDON, April 23.

One of Britain's most famous Catholic Churches, Saint George's, Southwark, was completely destroyed during a recent raid on London, it is now revealed. Nothing but four scorched and blackened walls remain of St. George's Cathedral which was in flames within a few minutes of incendiaries falling on it. The sacred elements from the Tabernacle were removed by the priests while the fire raged. The American embassy was also damaged during recent raids.—Reuter.

British Attack On German Warships

The enemy naval base at Brest was attacked last night by British bombers.

Another attack on Brest the Atlantic Port in which the German warships "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau", are still sheltering was made by British Air units last night (Tuesday), states an Air Ministry communique. No British aircraft were lost during daylight yesterday British bombers made a lowlevel attack on a heavily laden supply ship of about 2,000 tons off the coast of Norway. The ship was hit while a minesweeper was also attacked and damaged.—Reuter.

CASUALTIES IN RAID ON ULSTER

BELFAST, April 22.

The Ulster Minister of Public Security Mr. J. C. McDermott told the Ulster House of Commons this afternoon that up to the present the deaths in the recent raid on Ulster amounted to 500, seriously injured, 420 and slightly injured 114. He warned the House that the figures might require revision.—Reuter.

U. S. ARMY TO HAVE 15 LAKHS OF MEN

LONDON, April 23.

It is stated in Washington that the United States army is expected to have 1-1/2 million men by the end of June. A report from Manila states that 2,000 United States troops have arrived there to reinforce the existing garrison. —Reuter.

187 SERBIAN PLANES LAND IN RUSSIA

NEW YORK, April 23.

A Vichy dispatch to the "New York Post" says 187 Serbian planes have landed in Russia and are proceeding to Greece.

TWO YUGOSLAV LEADERS KILLED

LONDON, April 23.

Two Yugoslav political leaders have lost their lives in the war, it is learned in Yugoslav circles. One is M. Kulovee, who was killed during the bombing of Belgrade. The second is Marco Dakovich who was a prominent Montegrin Leader. He was wounded during the retreat through Montenegro and died in Corfu.

General Mirkovic who commanded the Jugoslav Air force was gravely wounded during an air attack but was safely evacuated.—Reuter.

AMERY ROAD TO DISASTER

(Continued from Page 1)

Government of the day can keep their fingers on the pulse of the nation. The point at issue is not whether people in India have or have not protested against the suspension of the Constitution in the seven provinces, but what is the best method of securing, as pointed out by Sir Stanley Reed closer co-operation between India and the British Commonwealth at the present time.

LACK OF FAITH IN BR. STATESMANSHIP.

Mr. Amery advises Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to form a Centre Party. Such a Centre Party can be formed and worked only on the basis of faith in British Statesmanship. There is no doubt that there is a growing lack of such faith among a large section of the public in this country. If the Bombay Conference proposals were accepted in their entirety and worked in a spirit of generosity and magnanimity, I am sure confidence in British statesmanship will be restored and a substantial section of the Indian public who do not like the Congress and Muslim League methods and who are only waiting for a genuine gesture of friendship from the British Government, will provide the basis for the formation of a Centre Party. Let the British Government tell us definitely that they are prepared to deliver the goods within a definite time after the end of the war and that in the meantime, as a gesture of their goodwill and good faith, they will democratise the Central Government on the lines suggested by the Bombay Conference, and I feel sure the situation will be so changed as to wean away people from the barren path of non-co-operation and communal intransigence.—United Press.

DISTRUST MUST BE DISPELLED

BOMBAY, April 23.

Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, ex-President of the National Liberal Federation of India, has issued the following statement:

The demands put forward by the Bombay Conference have been rejected by Mr. Amery. No other result was possible. As I pointed out at the Conference, the leaders assembled were men of great experience and ability but having no effective political following in the country. For the present political deadlock, the parties responsible are the British Government, the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Depressed Classes. However profuse the assurances of the British Government may be as regards their intentions to make India a Self-Governing Dominion, no political party is convinced, because of past experience, of the British Government's sincerity as regards parting with power.

POLES ASUNDER.

The Indian political parties mentioned above, have no trust in each other and they are poles asunder as to what constitution they want for India. It is profitless to attempt to apportion blame and determine what particular party is responsible for this most deplorable state of things. For practical purposes, it is sufficient to take note of the fact that intense mistrust and disunity exist. Till this distrust is dispelled and the warring elements particularly the Congress and the Muslim League are induced to come to a workable understanding abandoning their extreme positions, no advance, I am afraid, is possible.

Mr. Amery has put his finger on the only two courses that were open to the Conference to take if the present deadlock was to be dissolved. At the Conference I pleaded that members assembled should face realities and do one of two things, namely, bring the Congress and the Muslim League together and make them arrive at an agreed solution or to organise a new Centre Party which will go the country with a programme to secure the support of the electorate and be in a position to deliver the goods brushing aside the present warring parties who have adopted an intransigent attitude. To ask for the formation of the Executive Council of all Indians, however clever and able, but not having the support of the Legislatures would be a remedy worse than the disease. Such a Council will not have the confidence of the public and will have to carry on by certification.

INVITED REBUFF AND GOT IT!

On a former occasion, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru along with Dr. M. R. Jayakar had played an important part in bringing the Congress and Government together during the Viceroyalty of Lord Irwin. One would welcome a similar attempt to remove the misunderstanding between the various political parties who can then unitedly insist upon the British Government to part with power.

From the very beginning I was convinced that the line that the Conference proposed to take would invite a rebuff and it has got it.—United Press.

AMERY HOIST ON HIS OWN PETARD

MADRAS, April 23.

The Standing Committee of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference at its meeting at Allahabad on April 27 will carefully consider the Secretary of State's speech and decide the future course of action.

An announcement to this effect was made by the Hon. Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, Member of the Standing Committee of the Conference, who is here, when interviewed by the "United Press" on Mr. L. S. Amery's statement in the Commons, wherein he had referred to the resolution of the Bombay Leaders' Conference.

He further said: "Mr. Amery has again asked Indians to arrive at an amicable settlement when the Government themselves had done everything to render it impossible by practically giving the Muslims a veto over all constitutional advance. The communal problem will continue to be harped upon by the British Government as long as it suits them to do so.

"As for the unrepresentative character of the Bombay Conference, Mr. Amery has failed to meet the charge that the very persons who are treated as representatives of India when the British Government claim that India is with them in war, are treated as unrepresentative when they ask for their national rights."—United Press.

AMERY'S SPEECH IN INDIAN PRESS

MADRAS, April 23.

Commenting on Mr. Amery's statement in the Commons yesterday the "Hindu" says:—

"Britain simply cannot expect India any longer to believe that she is afraid to part with power in India's own interests. If chaos must come as a result of self-Government, it will come some day and India alone will have to deal with it. That is a prospect which to her is far less grim than the desperate frustration she feels, confronted with Britain's policy of dealing with her as cavalierly as if she were a conquered country under military occupation. It cannot be good for Britain, either, to inspire in India that feeling of futility."

Provocative Speech

The "Indian Express" characterises Mr. Amery's speech as "not merely provocative in tone but inaccurate in the picture it gives of political conditions."

The paper adds: "The poisonous gospel of Pakistan has in fact its spiritual ancestry in the attitude of Government in the years past. To-day they view with disapproval the outcome of their work and try to throw the responsibility for it on the Congress Party. The least they can do is to repudiate Pakistan firmly and make some amends thereby for the mischief done so far."—A.P.

Sapru Reproached

POONA, April 23.

Commenting on Mr. Amery's speech the "Daily Prabhat" the leading independent journal in Poona says:—

"Mr. Amery's speech has not proved less disappointing than was expected. He has practically told Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others that since they have no following there is no reason why he should listen to them. For the rest, his speech is only a repetition of the things he has been saying all these days. It has also frustrated the hopes which the Hindu Sabha leaders had been encouraging among their followers that the Sapru conference was going to yield substantial results."—A.P.

"No New Melody"

CALCUTTA, April 23

Commenting on Mr. Amery's speech the "Statesman" says:

"It is a matter for regret that no new melody is to be heard. Mr. Amery emphasised the opportunity offered to Indians of framing the country's future constitution which is a recognition in advance of India's status as a Dominion. That is what Indians wanted, that is, we believe, what most Indians want. But an attendant stipulation has brought frustration".

No Basis For Settlement

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—"There is no change in Mr. Amery's attitude. There is no change in his tone either. The old prejudiced mind is actively at work. There is no spirit of helpfulness on his part in the grim months through which we are all passing. There is no basis of settlement in his speech".

The paper adds: "Indeed His Majesty's Ministers are not prepared to part with power. They speak the language of democracy; they continue to think and act in terms of the traditions on the ruling caucus. Mr. Churchill is a Tory Diehard. Mr. Amery is a good lieutenant. The Diehards are in the saddle. Democracy and freedom are opposed to the traditions which they understand and labour to maintain and uphold".—A. P.

Raids On Tobruk And Benghazi

CAIRO, April 23.

R. A. F. fighters intercepted a large force of enemy aircraft over Tobruk on Tuesday afternoon and although greatly outnumbered they shot down four of them.

Other enemy aircraft were badly damaged. It is now confirmed that four unidentified enemy aircraft were shot down by anti-aircraft during the Tobruk raid on Saturday. This news is given in an R. A. F. communique which reports continued attacks on enemy mechanised forces in Cyrenaica throughout Tuesday and the previous night.

A machinegun attack on considerable German motor transport vehicles containing motorised infantry resulted in heavy casualties and much confusion to the enemy.

RAID ON BENGHAZI.

In an early morning raid on Benghazi bombs were dropped on two moles and a direct hit scored on one ship and other shipping was damaged. The result of the night raid on a barge in which a large quantity of bombs was dropped was not fully observed owing to clouds.

Rhodesian airmen in Abyssinia destroyed three Italian planes by machinegun fire at the almost landing ground and South African Airforce pilots destroyed a Caproni over Debra Marcos. Superficial damage was done to civilian property at Malta during an enemy raid on Monday night.

A Messerschmitt fighter was shot down during a raid that afternoon. In Greece, reconnaissance aircraft were actively engaged supporting British troops on the ground and fighters carried out many offensive patrols successfully.

Enemy air attacks on R. A. F. aerodromes were heavy but the damage slight. The ground defences brought down four junkers dive-bombers and damaged several others. Two R. A. F. planes are missing from the operations in Africa and Greece but one pilot is safe.—Reuter.

BRITISH FORCES LAND AT BARDIA

Sixty People Said To Be Captured

LONDON, April 23.

A British landing in Bardia to demolish enemy positions during the night of April 19-20th is confirmed in authoritative military quarters in London. The following statement was made: "The true story of the British landing in Bardia can now be told. On the night of April 19-20th a British force with special demolition materials landed near the town. They had a definite plan to carry out: destroy a dump and do the maximum amount of damage possible to the coastal defence guns. A bridge was blown up, a dump consisting of stores particularly valuable to the enemy was left burning fiercely and four coast defence guns were rendered useless.

The Italians claimed to have captured the whole raiding party. This statement is untrue. The major part of the raiding party embarked safely and returned to their bases but about sixty of its members failed to reembark and their capture is claimed by the enemy.

Advance In Abyssinia

With regard to the operations in Abyssinia the communique states: "In the Ambalagi sector, our northern column is making progress while our southern column continues to press back the enemy holding strong positions covering Dessie. In the Asosa and Gambella areas our patrols again gained contact with and are harassing the enemy. In the southern areas our pursuit of the retreating enemy is continuing while patriot activities are still steadily increasing."—Reuter.

FRANCE TO BE ARSENAL FOR GERMANY?

Nazi Pressure On Vichy: Hitler Starts His Diplomatic Offensive: Designs On Gibraltar: Iraq And Britain

LONDON, April 23.

WELL-INFORMED CIRLES IN VICHY EXPECT IMPORTANT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS SHORTLY, SAYS THE VICHY CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY.

DARLAN LEAVES FOR PARIS

Admiral Darlan left for Paris to-day for talks with the occupation authorities. He will be informed of the German views regarding more active Franco-German co-operation.

The correspondent says that Vichy circles believe that Germany is ready to make some concessions to France in exchange for strengthening of France's industrial potential in favour of Germany.

It is not believed that the Germans will make any demands of a military nature such as permission for German troops to march through France to Spain or placing French ports at Germany's disposal. It is possible that Admiral Darlan will hold a further conversation later at Vichy in the presence of "a high German diplomatic personality."

DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE

There has been a remarkable recrudescence of Germany's diplomatic offensive in the past few days, which suggests that she is trying to cash in as quickly as possible on her successes in the Balkans and Libya, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

It is all part of a war of nerves in the use of which the Germans have shown themselves very expert. Their diplomatic activities extend from Moscow to Madrid; and east and west it is more or less the same story, although German plans seem to have taken more concrete shape in the west, where both Vichy and Madrid are being exposed to the full blast of German propaganda.

Concessions To Vichy

In the east both the German Ambassadors from Moscow and Ankara have been summoned to Berlin so that until they return to their posts the German pressure may not be fully exercised.

In Vichy, however, there is reason to believe that Hitler thinks the time has come to put his cards on the table. Reports received from various channels concur in the outline of the concessions offered to France, but are more reticent as to the German demands in exchange for these concessions which would include reduced payment of expenses for the German troops of occupation, the release of a quarter of the total number of prisoners and the rectification of the frontier between occupied and unoccupied France.

But there is nothing definite as to the other side of the picture except of rumours of the right of passage of troops to Spain.

It is obvious, however, that Germany's chief concern is still the French fleet and French naval bases in the Mediterranean, and these questions in one shape or other must underline any deal between Herr Abetz and Admiral Darlan, who is reported to be going to Paris once again.

Nazi Demand On Spain

Madrid, according to these same channels of German inspiration, is being once again pressed to join the Axis and to allow the passage of German troops to assault Gibraltar.

The Germans apparently feel that the time has come to make a big effort to close this end of the Mediterranean and establish air and submarine bases on our lines of communication to the Cape to South America.

GERMANS IN IRAQ

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, replying to a question in the Commons declared that he was well aware of the potential menace to British interests and the independence of Iraq of any German infiltration into Iraq.

Mr. Morris Jones (Liberal Nationalist) asked whether Mr. Eden would see that no kidglove Foreign Office hypersensitiveness was shown to German agents in Iraq and that they would be cleared out bag and baggage immediately.

Mr. Eden replied that these epithets will have no place in any action that Britain may take where she had the power and authority to take action.

Landing Of British Troops In Basrah

The Iraq Government has issued the following 'communique' regarding the landing of British troops according to a Beirut dispatch to the Official French News Agency:—

"The British Government asked permission for certain of its troops to pass through Iraq in conformity with the provisions of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty.

As from 21st June 1940 measures have been taken by the two parties to facilitate passage of troops across Iraq. Certain British forces in consequence landed in Basrah on April 17 and 18 for the purpose of passing through Iraq in accordance with the arrangements made.

It is pointed out in this connection that comments circulated by certain foreign radio stations are quite unfounded. The Government is watching over the rights of the Kingdom and the sovereignty of the nation and will not allow these to be infringed in any way."—Reuter.

Full Confidence In General Wavell

LONDON, April 23.

A categorical assurance that despite any rumours to the contrary, General Wavell enjoys the full confidence of the Government and has suffered no curtailment whatever of his powers of direction in the Middle East and the Balkans was made by Lord Moyne in the House of Lords. The rumour in question was mentioned by Lord Elibank, who said that it arose from Sir John Dill's recent visit to the Middle East.

Lord Moyne in reply pointed out that Sir John Dill's visit was in accordance with normal practice under which personal contact between the highest military authorities at home and in the field is consistently maintained.—Reuter.

Deputy Commander In Chief Of Middle East

LONDON, April 23.

Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Blamey, commanding the Australian forces in the Middle East has been appointed Deputy Commander-in-Chief for the whole Middle East, thus becoming deputy to General Wavell, who commands the forces of the Empire in the Middle East.

General Blamey is 57, thickset and of middle height and sparing of words. He has been described as a "man and a half". His motto is "we cannot expect to win this war unless we carry the fight to the enemy".

General Blamey was on the permanent staff of the Australian Military Forces when the last war began and commanded the second battalion of the Australian Expeditionary Force in France, becoming Chief of Staff at 35. He was seven times mentioned in despatches.—Reuter.

TORPEDO BOATS FOR BRITAIN

On Their Way From America

WASHINGTON, April 23.

About twenty fast torpedo boats are ready for delivery to Britain and are possibly on the way now, according to Colonel Knox, Secretary of the Navy. The boats are capable of doing over a mile a minute, he told a Press Conference and added that they would be transported across the Atlantic.

Col. Knox also revealed that the United States is negotiating for the construction in Canada of a number of warships.

He pointed out that any warships Canada built for the United States might be handed over to Britain under the Lease and Lend System. The decision is to be reached when the ships neared completion.

Questioned regarding American aid for Britain and the battle of the Atlantic, Col. Knox said that he understood that larger and faster freighters had been seeking independently to run the gauntlet of U-boats and bombers for some time.—Reuter.

Site For America's Navy

PORT OF SPAIN (Trinidad), April 23.

The 99 year crown lease granting the United States a site for a naval base under the destroyers for bases agreement has been signed at Government House.—Reuter.

Avalanche Of Attack On Amery's Statement

"Failure To Settle With India May Break Empire"

PROMISE INDEPENDENCE WITHIN SPECIFIC PERIOD

SEND SAPRU TO LORDS AND MAKE HIM UNDER SECRETARY

LABOURITES, LIBERALS AND EVEN CONSERVATIVES JOINED IN HURLING AN AVALANCHE OF ATTACK ON THE STATEMENT MADE IN THE COMMONS BY MR. AMERY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

They also joined in criticising the policies of the Congress and the League, all of them opposing the Pakistan idea.

"The first thing that must impress us is that India is a vital subject in the British Empire", said Mr. Ammon (Labour) speaking in Commons Debate, "and that an India the whole Empire might break down and break up".

He urged the Secretary of State to visit India and said that this country should be promised complete independence.

Some of the speakers observed that it was a blunder to have recognised the Congress and the League as the only political bodies. There was a large element, they said, that stood between the extremes of the two political parties.

Mr. Amery in his reply stated that India was already given the right to frame her own constitution.

LONDON, April 22.

Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, who moved a resolution in the House of Commons this afternoon to extend for another year the proclamation under which the Governors of Indian Provinces can assume the powers of Provincial Legislatures. Continuing his speech and referring to the Bombay Non-Party Leaders' Conference resolution said:—

Directed To Wrong Address

That brings me to the underlying issue raised, but not faced by the Bombay resolution. If I may say so without discourtesy to those who have sponsored it, the resolution seems to me to have been directed to the wrong address. I have already pointed out that the time-table of India's constitutional advance depends far more upon Indian agreement than upon ourselves. But the same applies to any far-reaching alteration of the present constitutional position. As I think I have already made clear, our existing proposal for expansion of the Viceroy's Council is in suspense, not because those concerned—I am leaving the Congress on the one side for the moment—condemned the proposal on the ground of inadequacy but mainly because of the difficulty of reconciling the Muslim and Hindu claims for relative position. That difficulty is not lessened, but inevitably enhanced by any suggestion of a new type of Executive with more extensive powers.

Other Fields

Meanwhile, there are other fields besides that of politics in which India's future is being shaped. In Africa, in Malaya and now in Iraq, India is establishing her claim to consideration as a major factor in the winning of the war. Her troops by their gallantry and technical efficiency have made a conspicuous contribution to our victories in Libya and Eritrea. They have faced the trying ordeal of modern war and faced it largely under the leadership of Indian officers who have amply justified their training and the confidence placed in them.

Her young navy has earned highest commendation from Admiralty—no easy critics—for its indefatigable work in seas east of the Suez. Expansion of her infant airforce is only held back against flood of recruits by a still inadequate total supply of machines. Her industries have already made an unprecedented contribution to her war effort.

Wedgwood Independent (interpolating):— are they making aeroplanes?

Mr. Amery: They are beginning.

Earl Winterton (Conservative): Can he tell us what advance there has been since last debate in production of munitions and in intake of men into army?

Mr. Amery: I was only referring to the matter quite briefly as bearing on political situation. I was not prepared to go into details. But of course Earl Winterton is at perfect liberty to raise these matters in so far as I am in position to answer. He will appreciate however that on many of them it is difficult to give detailed answers but I shall be happy to do so, so far as I am able. I was about to say—and perhaps this is a large part of the answer I can give—that thanks to stimulating energies of Sir Alexander Roger's Technical Mission which was sent out by the Ministry of Supply and to policy of mutual co-operation with India's neighbours which was set on foot by Delhi Conference and is now being continued the Eastern Group Supply Council, India will do so on an ever increasing scale as war progresses.

Progress Towards Self-Dependence

All these things constitute a real and indefeasible advance in that progress towards true self-dependence and true quality which constitutional developments can and should confirm, but which they cannot of themselves create. Our desire in this House, shared I think by all parties, is that India should advance and advance rapidly all along the line in the indispensable prerequisites to the fullest conceivable measure of freedom. From that point of view we welcome with pride her achievements in war as evidence of her growing capacity to meet her own defence. We welcome industrial progress which will not only subserve the needs of that defence, but contribute to her general economic strength. We welcome perhaps even more any measures that can raise the standard of nutrition and health of the vast agricultural majority of the population which has with staggering increase risen from 350 millions to 400 millions of people in the last decade. Above all we welcome every effort that Indians can make to come together and find a solution to India's complex and difficult problem which will do justice alike to the claims of her diverse elements for due recognition of their individuality and to the need of that wider unity which is essential to her peace and prosperity.

I have dwelt deliberately upon Indian responsibility in this matter for, unless Indians are prepared to face that responsibility now, they will fail to face it hereafter. Agreement imposed by us from without cannot survive withdrawal of our power to enforce it. Only real agreement freely reached can stand that test. It is for Indian statesmen to find that measure of agreement which is indispensable if we on our side are to make our further contribution towards completion of our own task in India, task of joining with them in crowning the peace and unity already achieved with freedom (Cheers).

WHOLE EMPIRE MIGHT BREAK DOWN

Grave Warning To England

Mr. Ammon (Labour) said he felt some concern about Mr. Amery's opening statement. It suggested there was practically no change in the situation now compared with what it was when the subject was last before the House.

It rather indicated that strong as might be the hope of driving assistance from India achieving better understanding and closer relationship we had made no further progress. The first thing that must impress us, he said, was that this was a vital subject in the British Empire and that on India the whole Empire might break down and break up.

So far as our war effort was concerned there was more manpower in India than in the rest of the British Commonwealth. If only we could secure full and willing co-operation it would be difficult to estimate how much that would mean to our war effort.

There was no better opportunity likely to occur or had ever occurred over a long period of years than existed while we had a Government on such a line as we had now in power in this country where everybody was concentrating on an endeavour to obtain the maximum unity of effort both in this country and in rest of the Empire.

Mr. Ammon continued there was at least a very strong bond during the present struggle between India and this country and that was a common detestation of Nazidom and all it represented. In that at any rate we had India's full sympathy. He suggested to India that they would have been wise had they accepted the Viceroy's offer and endeavoured to have made the very best possible use of it and strengthened their position in that direction.

It might have been hoped that they might have been content with Dominion Status but they had unfortunately not seen their way to do that. Mr. Ammon added.

We were disappointed that the Viceroy's offer had received such small acceptance and welcome. He urged Mr. Amery to go to India himself as a preliminary. There was a lot to be said for getting in the right atmosphere and for giving the people concerned feeling that we were really concerned about them. He was not going to say that his going there would solve all problems but it would do something to make better atmosphere.

Mr. Ammon continued, it probably would be well if we gave consideration to introducing into Parliament and getting embodied in an act that after certain number of years—five, ten or twenty perhaps—independence would be given to India. We should thus give a clear and definite objective to which they could strive.

They would tend after a time to tone down the tendencies of various sections there and they would make preparations for a position that was going to arise.

Mr. Ammon emphasised that he was talking of Independence not of Dominion Status.

Promise Independence

Mr. W. Roberts (Liberal) said it was not enough for us and our Government to say to the Indian people in a negative way that they must settle their differences before we could do anything more.

We had made mistakes in the past but it was our duty now and it was of vital importance that we should make every effort to make some progress in associating Indians in the conduct of the war and in the control of India's contribution towards the war.

Mr. Roberts pointed out that Mr. Amery should not be too particular and too punctilious about constitutional precedents which might be set up by any action that he now might take to carry out the vital principle that Indians should have very much greater control in the affairs of India during the war.

If it would help for the Secretary of State to go to India and meet Indians, custom should not stand in way.

Mr. Godfrey Nicholson (Conservative) said, we should concentrate on sending a definite message to India.

He welcomed whole-heartedly Mr. Amery's speech. It must, he said, be firmly impressed on India that this was no longer British but a purely Indian problem. The venue had left Westminster and was now in India. If India could agree on demanding any particular form of constitution she would receive a sympathetic hearing. The problem facing civilisation was a simple one of survival.

SCHUSTER ATTACKS CONGRESS AND LEAGUE

Why Depend On These? He Asks

Sir George Schuster (Liberal National) said nothing could be more distressing than that at the present moment when all these decisions, vitally affecting India's future, were being taken Government should rest purely in official hands.

But British Government were in this dilemma. They wanted to transfer power. You could not ask representative Indians to share responsibility unless they had power. But you could not change the whole balance of constitutional power and you could not transfer constitutional power unless you fixed the whole structure of the new constitution. The conflict and disagreement which had already occurred over the 1935 Act as regards the Central Government proved the difficulties that lay in the way but to men who really trusted each other and wanted to co-operate the answer was quite easy.

Take Leading Indians

Let leading Indians come in as members of Viceroy's Council in the same positions in which other Indians had gone into the Council in the past. They would have plenty of power but they must have courage too.

They might have to share in unpopular decisions; perhaps they might lose political support for future.

He was sure there were men in India who had that courage. That was what the Secretary of State offered but the all-India political leaders, not only the Congress, would not have it.

They wanted all sorts of guarantees of their constitutional position and some writers said quite openly that there must be real transfer of constitutional power now, that that was to be the acid test of whether the British Government ever meant anything.

They said in effect "We don't trust the British, but if we get transfer of power now it will be something on which they cannot go back in future".

That was just what could not be given short of the formation of a whole, new, properly balanced constitutional structure.

Was it not possible that the Congress order forcing the Ministers to resign was not merely a gesture of protest but also because the Congress saw the danger of provincial spirit of unity growing up which might set up loyalties conflicting with the loyalty of the Congress?

Disquieting Suspicion

It was disquieting that the leading Indian party should not show a greater sense of reality, a truer appreciation of the emergency but that it should recklessly seek to embarrass the British Government when Britain was fighting desperately not merely for her own existence but for the freedom of India as well.

Most disquieting of all was the suspicion that the real objective of the Congress was to establish party domination of state in India parallel to Nazi and Fascist Party dominations in Germany and Italy. To the British mind there was an unpleasant familiarity in the course which the Congress Party seemed to be forcing Britain to go through.

Britain had found no response from the Congress, no effort at all to face the necessity of finding some balance among the parties in India and no recession from their demand to be the only party to speak for India.

Thus the British Government began to feel there lay behind all this a very sinister purpose that was being finally unmasked.

The present leader of the Moslem League Mr. Jinnah was equally unpractical.

Let us admit that we had been in the wrong. The British side might have been to blame. Its case might have been put badly and unimaginately. The Government of India might have been very wooden.

Sir George Schuster said he had always felt that if they admitted blame on the British side there was one person who was not to blame and that was the present Secretary of State.

Get Other Indians To Join Executive Council

In these circumstances what were British Government to do?

He wanted to say to the Secretary of State "Go on with all possible steps to get representative Indians to join in the task of Government not only on the Viceroy's Council but in the provinces. Get men no matter what their political status. Get some of the men who have shown their capacity as dewans or in fields of commercial and business enterprise as well as well-known people in political field. Appeal to them that here is the supreme chance of serving India but do not say it is no use going on if representative parties do not support you".

It was ridiculous to claim that there were no Indians capable of being Finance Members.

He continued that he could not see why constitutional discussions in India should not go on during the war.

There were immense preliminary problems to be discussed dealing with the essential difficulty of the mixture of communities which might be solved by some form of segregation of administrative units or by some different form of democracy from the form of parliamentary democracy that the British know.

All this required long study and should be tackled now. Could not they get the whole thing going in a different atmosphere.

They had all got into the wrong atmosphere by approaching these questions through the leaders of All-India political parties.

These men had never held office; never shown their ability as practical statesmen. Provincial Ministers and States had proved themselves. Why should they not get together and try and start these constitutional discussions in a different atmosphere?

He wanted to make one more suggestion. It seemed so important in these difficult times that we should get closer to India and we wanted India to get closer to us.

SEND SAPRU TO HOUSE OF LORDS

Let Indian Be Under-Secretary

Could nothing more be done in that direction? Would it not be possible to have an Indian Under-Secretary of State? Would it not be possible to bring over man like Sir T. B. Sapru and put him in the House of Lords, or we might even have a Congress leader, but anyhow let us have a genuine Indian like him here.

Let him send back trusted words to India which would tell what the British people are fighting for now and banish for ever this ridiculous idea that this is only another war for Imperialistic purposes. Sir George Schuster believed such a step might have a great effect.

Mr. Sorensen (Labour) said that whatever might be said about the alleged desire of the Congress in relation to Nazism, there was no party in the world more democratic than the Congress Party in India. The Congress required neither a dishonoured nor a blank cheque.

What the Congress had been doing was to secure from this country the recognition that India had the right to her political independence.

Although he appreciated the motive, he regretted the suggestion that a great contribution would be made to an understanding between this country and India if we could persuade some Indian to come over here and be Under-Secretary. It would have been much better to have suggested that some Indian should come here as a member of the Cabinet. Why not Pandit Nehru or the leader of the Congress.

Stanley Reed Disappointed

Sir Stanley Reed (Conservative) said in all frankness and sincerity Mr. Amery's speech left him under a sense of depression. It did not take them anywhere, did not lead them any further on the road to the solution of the great problem of closer co-operation between India and the British Commonwealth at the present time.

He could not quite reconcile the picture of India under the present regime presented by Mr. Amery with that which reached him from many other sources.

India had been greatly moved, as the House had been greatly moved, at the position whereby men we knew and admired and with whom we had the closest friendship for many years were now in gaol.

Was it not the case that the men were going to gaol declining to co-operate with Government? So far as these punitive measures were being exercised they were being exercised against men who were deliberately obstructing co-operation of others in war effort.

Look Outside Congress & League

When we saw on one side the Indian National Congress demanding complete independence which must be fatal to India at the present time and the Moslem League on other hand demanding splitting India again into coteries of states which would undo the work of the past 150 years, we made the fatal mistake of running away with the idea that these two powerful organised bodies represented the whole of India.

He believed there were very large numbers of members of the Congress who to-day would recoil from the idea of complete independence if faced with that issue and if the equal and honourable partnerships in the British Commonwealth were put before them they would regard that as entirely satisfying their ambitions and providing for the Indians a full scope for their full national development.

"GANDHIJI, THE REAL DIFFICULTY

He Is Christian Anarchist

Mr. Wedgwood (Independent) said our real difficulty in India was not the Congress but Mr. Gandhi himself. Mr. Gandhi did not believe in Government. Mr. Wedgwood believed that the one thing that Mr. Gandhi regretted in his life was that he took part in the Round Table Conference. He was naturally a Christian anarchist and no amount of persuasion from Mr. Amery would shake his mind. It was extremely difficult with that frame of mind to believe in the schemes of Government to which the Congress should agree.

Recruit Two Millions Of Indians

Mr. Vernon Bartlett (Independent) said that Mr. Amery had repeated the same old story that the only solution for the Indian problem depended on Indians themselves. Mr. Amery might have given a warmer welcome to the discussions which had been taking place under leadership of Sir T. B. Sapru.

Surely, something more could be done to encourage the middle movement in India.

Mr. Bartlett could not believe that we could not increase Viceroy's Executive Council without danger of upsetting present balance of Government.

Earl Winterton (Conservative) agreed with Mr. Bartlett that no effort should be spared to find a way out, but he could not agree that there was any relationship at this moment between the political situation and what India was doing in war effort.

The great dominant fact overshadowing any discussion about constitutional system for any part of the Empire he said, is this—that we are going to defend against the enemy (cheers).

Churchill Converted

Mr. Amery made a second speech in reply to the debate.

"I do not think there could have been more satisfactory debate from my point of view not because the honourable members have treated the Secretary of State with consideration and kindness, but because of real value which this debate will have in India when it is read and studied there.

The House has shown itself with reference to India to be a truly liberal body. Speeches from all quarters of this House were true reflections of spirit in which we are waging this war and the cause for which we are fighting. The policy of the Government announced last autumn offers India far more than ever before and the remarkable thing is that it is a policy not merely of Mr. Ammon's friends in the Cabinet or of present **Secretary of State but of the Prime Minister, who only a few years ago was the most stalwart and persistent opponent of measure self-Government,** which fell far short of that pledge of complete Dominion Status as soon as Indians can agree after the war."

None In India Can Take Over Charge

Mr. Amery continued, "That is the evidence surely that on our side there is unity and goodwill which is one of the pre-requisites of constitutional progress in India. It was suggested that we had broken our pledges to India at the end of the last war to confer independence upon her.

I would remind the House of the actual pledges given. The preamble to the Act of 1919 referred to gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.

There was no mention of Dominion Status then. In 1929 Lord Halifax, the then Viceroy, declared and truly that it was implicit in the declarations of 1917 and the preamble of 1919 that the eventual issue of India's constitutional progress would be attainment of constitutional independence.

But it had never been described as anything but gradual. The great Act of 1935 in no way fell short of the pledges given, but even that fell a long way behind clear declarations of policy made for a united country by a united Government last summer.

There is no essential difficulty so far as this country's intentions are concerned in India setting on way to Dominion Status. The difficulty lies not so much in devolution of authority as in making sure that there is an authority in India which can take over and will not break down or break up in the process.

Sapru Appealed To Wrong Quarters

As the situation came home to us and the feeling of ordinary man in street came to people in politics they realised that they had to sink political differences for greater common cause.

I see no reason why the process should not repeat itself in India also though we must forget how deep are inherent divisions in India and how relatively remote even now war seems to many in India, ABOVE ALL AMONG THOSE WHOSE WHOLE CAREER HAS BEEN IN POLITICAL AGITATION AND TROUBLE AND TO WHOM POLITICAL INTEREST STILL SEEMS DOMINANT ONE.

We have to enable India to get out of that attitude to get rid of cocoon of old controversies into which elder Indian politicians spin themselves. It is from that point of view that I have welcomed initiative of Sir T. B. Sapru and his friends. I am bound to point to difficulties inherent in their first proposal, because it is largely addressed to wrong quarter and because it does not face these inherent Indian difficulties which are an obstacle. I certainly hope that these eminent and patriotic men will not cease their efforts that in one way or another they will try to bring about unity in regard to whole constitutional future of India. It is for them far more than for us to judge the best way of achieving it.

There is no need for us to be despondent about the future even if the difficulties are great and even if it is not easy to discover one immediate remedy above all a remedy devised from here, I assure the House that the Viceroy to whose unwearied efforts tribute has been paid will not cease to try to find ways and means of implementing the policy which, because it is ours we want to see succeed and carried out. I have no intention either so far as I am concerned or the Viceroy and the Government of India are con-

(Continued on page 9, col. 1)

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Puts One Over on the Reader—Almost — By BUD FISHER

Avalanche Of Attack On Amery's Statement

(Continued from page 8)

cerned to look upon this matter with the idea that it should just drift along.

Hopeful Outlook

At the same time while there is an element of disappointment and discouragement in the purely political situation in India we should not overlook the fact that the political controversies in India are not the whole of India's life and outlook.

Alongside all this deadlock and wrangles of leading Indian politicians and the more helpful efforts of Indian politicians to straighten out that particular aspect of things, India is day by day feeling her feet.

India is prosperous. There is more revenue for the Central and Provincial Governments and not only under those Provincial Governments carrying on under democratic institutions but there is great deal of active social progress going on all the time.

The building up of an army of half a million in India and going beyond it with each increase of troops sent overseas is proceeding very actively and largely because good foundations were laid for it.

Only the other day I received a letter from a distinguished soldier who had visited India after an absence of two years. He expresses his amazement at the progress made in re-shaping of India on the side of munitions I am bound to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the expansion of India's fighting strength is conditioned by the provision of modern war equipment and that is conditioned by machine-tools and technical and skilled workers.

India could produce two-million fighting men. Unfortunately that is not enough. We have seen in the last few weeks a million of the bravest soldiers in the world, men I heard described in the last war as the finest infantry in Europe, equipped well according to the standards of last war, scattered to winds and broken in pieces, by armoured divisions which German foresight—and determination on war—provided while we in our self-delusion allowed locusts to eat the precious years we are now trying to retrieve for ourselves and India.

In these matters India is dependent upon us and upon America also and can only slowly make good what ought to have been made good in previous years.

WANLESS T. B. SANATORIUM

Record Of Steady Growth

An illustrated brochure is issued by the Medical Superintendent of the Wanless Tuberculosis Sanatorium, from Wanlesswadi (Dt. Satara) from which the following extracts are gleaned:—

The late Sir William Wanless, the founder of the Miraj Mission Hospital in 1892, long felt the need for a tuberculosis hospital for this part of India. In 1929, after many years of praying and planning, he bought a suitable piece of land only two miles from Miraj. Then to an appeal for funds the Public responded by giving him Rs. 100,000. When he retired in 1931 the Wanless Tuberculosis Sanatorium was started: accommodation for 50 patients, two doctors' bungalows, good X-ray equipment, and 105 acres of land. The effort of launching this new hospital when he was already in ill health undoubtedly hastened Dr. Wanless' death (in 1933).

In the next eight years various Indian friends donated altogether another Rs. 250,000, while the Sanatorium, out of current income, had to add another 100,000. While not completely built yet, it is now entirely self-supporting by the fees from cottage patients. This does not count the American staff who are supplied by the Presbyterian Mission.

After Sir William's departure the work was most enthusiastically advanced by the Rev. A. L. Wiley, who for the next 6 years was the Convener of the Managing Board.

The treatment given at the Wanless Sanatorium is the best that modern science knows, and is second to none in India. About half of the patients are able to take artificial pneumothorax. The picture shows this being done. But this treatment alone is far from sufficient to give good results, and a majority of these cases also require an adhesion cutting operation to make the pneumothorax effective. This operation is called internal pneumolysis. By this means the diseased portion of the lung is collapsed and heals quickly and surely. Most of the other half of the patients also require some sort of collapse therapy, which is done by various other surgical methods.

The laboratory is well equipped for all the usual work including the culture of sputum for tubercle bacilli. Many routine examinations for all 170 patients are required, so the laboratory staff are kept very busy. The X-ray room, like the operating room, is the centre of our daily work, both in diagnosis and treatment. Pneumothorax cases are seen at each refill; and all cases are X-rayed every two months. They also have an instrument (which we made ourselves) called a "tomoscope" which takes sectional X-rays of portions of the body. By its means buried cavities can be brought to light.

In connection with the treatment there, particular mention must be made of the fact that 70 out of 185 patients are treated absolutely free and many of the rest are given one kind of concession or another. Patients from all walks of life and we are always on the alert to offer them recreation in the shape of cinema shows, non-exciting entertainment, radio and newspapers. In all this programme we have been considerably helped by others in cheering up our helpless patients and reviving hopes in them.

The Government of Bombay will assemble at Poona on Monday, June 2.

Corrected Report Of Federal Court Judgment

NEW DELHI, April 23.

In the report yesterday of the case before the Federal Court filed on behalf of Suraj Narain Anand, formerly Sub-Inspector of Police, North Western Frontier Province, it was stated that "Their Lordships directed that a notice be issued to the Governor of the N.W.F.P." What the Chief Justice observed was that as the pauper application had been withdrawn the proceedings would now go on in the ordinary way. The Court however could not deal with the case 'ex parte' and notice might have to go to the Government of the N.W.F.P. At a later date the matter would be discussed in the ordinary course.—A.P.

Pension For Dependents Of Cyclone Victims

A pension scheme for dependents of Bombay sea-farers drowned during the cyclone on October 16 last has been instituted by the "Times of India" Storm Fund Committee and approved in principle by the Government of Bombay.

Under it a family in which there is one dependent will receive Rs. 4 a month and a family containing two dependents, Rs. 6. The maximum payable will be Rs. 10 a month for a family with six or more dependents.

Final reports show that 449 men were drowned in the storm, leaving 1,264 immediate dependents in a state of practically complete destitution. The pension scheme, it is proposed, should operate for 15 years, by the end of which time, it is assumed, infant children—whose destitution, theoretically will last the longest—will be able to fend for themselves.

The total cost, it is estimated, will be Rs. 3,65,982. Of this the Committee has only Rs. 69,000—the balance of the Rs. 1,12,000 raised by the Fund—and if the scheme is to function fully, the Government will have to consider contributing the rest.

The Government has approved the scheme proposed by the Committee and intends to make the necessary annual grants-in-aid. Last year Rs. 8,000 were provided and provision has been made for the payment of Rs. 24,000 during the current year.

The balance of the Fund, together with the grants-in-aid sanctioned by the Government, will be held by the Official Trustee and the monthly payment of pensions will be made at the taluka or peta headquarters by the Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris concerned.

The pension scheme will be administered by a Board consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government (chairman), the Editor or Assistant Editor of the "Times of India," the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, the Collector of Thana (all "ex-officio") and two members of the "Times of India" Storm Fund Committee elected by the Committee. The last-named are Messrs. Behram N. Karanjia, M. L. C., and Mr. Abdul Rahman Mahomed Yusuf and any successors to them will be nominated by His Excellency the Governor.

Following the appointment of this Board and the provision of immediate relief to all sea-farers who suffered in the storm, the "Times of India" Storm Fund Committee has been wound up. The Government has expressed its appreciation of its work.

U. P. KISAN CONFERENCE SURPRISE

All Members Of Reception Committee Taken Into Custody

LUCKNOW, April 23.

All the members of the Reception Committee of the U. P. Provincial Kisan Conference to be held in Etawah in May have been taken into custody, states a report from Etawah.

Among those arrested are Mr. Gopinath Dikshit, Raghunath Sahai, Shukla, Krishnalal Jain and Ambika Charan.—A. P.

ARISE, MY LOVE

(Continued from Page 6)

varied in point of sophistication. All along the left, you saw the students, the artists, the men who lived on cups of coffee, a sandwich and on love. The Quartier Latin, the University, the more plebian night-haunts, the apache dens, the communist headquarters, the Dome, the Sacre Coeur—these were its landmarks.

Across the Seine on the other side, the rue de la Paix along which you walked if only to inhale the fragrance from some perfumer's shop, or to see exotic mannequins step in and out of rich men's cars, or to gaze with wistful eyes at the brilliant works of creation of those modistes, who spent their lives dressing windows and women. There was the Bois, in which the poor walked and nestled in the shade of a tree and the rich rode on horses and in cars. The Madeleine. The Trocadero. The Place Vendome, where you might have got a glimpse of the Aga Khan as he steps out of the Hotel Ritz. The rue de Rivoli with its smart shops and the Houses of Portes and Belfeur and Sulka. The Avenue Foch, the Avenue Victor Hugo—the avenues dedicated to the memory of some of France's greatest sons.

* * * *

Further right stood Montmartre, where side by side were the great halls of entertainment—the Casino de Paris and the Follies Bergere with just that suggestion of naughtiness to wet the tourist's appetite—and then the endless rows and rows of boites—boxes, if you want a literal translation, boxes of the night. Yet this was no den of sin and vice and those who left Montmartre with such a taste in their mouths never saw the genuine thing. For not in vain have a thousand snakey hipped negroes danced on its polished floors, not in vain has the trumpet player at the Cuban Cabin played the St. Louis Blues three times each night, not in vain has Don Azpiazu played the immortal music of the Peanut Vendor. Some of you have sat and listened at the Taj to the music of Teddy Weatherford and Leon Abbey and wondered how such genius in jazz came our way. But imagine going into a garden in spring, where Teddy was just a flower and Leon a little tree. That was the garden of music and modern jazz that spread itself over the right bank of Paris and jazz could have had no better academy.

Such was the Paris by night even as the El Grecos and the Statue of Venus in the Louvre and the Mona Lisa and the Statue of Wings waited to thrill you during the day. And all through it by day and by night Paris sat in little cafes sipping champagne and cognac sipping, sipping all the time—no hurry, no prohibition. For wine was the soul of France, wine that gently trickled down the veins of your throat to warm the cockles of your heart—wine which was to the French people what fruit juice is to us.

To those who have never been there all this may sound vulgar, bawdy, lewd. Wine, women, song do imply such an inference. And yet it is the Parisian approach to these that is so different and that gives to it the soul of a Dutch painting—of a peasant woman looking at the sunset from over her field of corn. It is this approach to life which makes a thing moral or immoral and no written code could tell us so.

* * * *

One day I know this Paris will come again to life. One day I know the brawny horde of storm troopers will no longer pollute this celestial city and the streets of Paris will be washed by something other than the blood of its children. Someday too a new and cleaner generation will stalk over that little piece of earth and when they play the Marseilles again, we'll feel that liberty and freedom have not yet perished from the earth. That is why I say to Paris to-day: "Arise, my Love, Arise."

Police Raid On Gorakhpur Gandhi Ashram

SON OF SETH BAJAJ JAILED AGAIN: SATYAGRAHA ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

GORAKHPUR, April 23.

The Gandhi Ashram was searched for a second time yesterday by the Intelligence Staff, who seized a number of papers and arrested Mr. Kamla Pati Rai, under the Defence of India Rules.—A.P.

U. P. Congress Secretary's House Searched

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

The police searched the residence of Mr. Keshav Deo Malaviya, General Secretary of the U.P.P.C.C. to-day.—A.P.

SON OF BAJAJ JAILED AGAIN

WARDHAGANJ, April 23.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's youngest son, Ramkrishna Bajaj was sentenced for a third time to four months' R. I. for making an anti-war speech at Satoda village.

Abdul Latif Panwala, Hinganghat, was arrested when he offered Satyagraha to-day.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, April 23.

Mr. Jagdamba Narain Saxena, a prominent local Congress leader and Mr. Saligram Tandon, another Congressman, have been arrested and detained in the Lucknow jail under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

First Christian Satyagrahi

(From A Correspondent)

BELGAUM: April 22.

Mr. Dayananda Sidapa Aralikatti, Proprietor of the Zenda Chemical Works, Belgaum, will offer Satyagraha in Belgaum Market on the 26th inst. Mr. Aralikatti is an ex-member of the A.I.C.C. and was sentenced four times in the last Satyagraha movement. He is a leader of the local Christian community.

PLIGHT OF YERODA PRISONERS

Complaint Of Inferior Quality Food Supply

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, April 22.

Numerous complaints of varied character are being received in the office of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, from the prisoners undergoing sentences in Yeroda Jail in connection with Satyagraha movement.

It appears that the general complaint of the prisoners is that the food supplied is of very inferior quality, and hence practically every prisoner has lost some weight.

Another point is that the so called medical aid is a scandalous affair and the jail authorities are not as prompt as they are expected to be in imparting even that scanty aid. Recently a representation has been made to the Government of Bombay; that so far as the medical aid is concerned the minimum that the prisoners need is (1) that they may be permitted to get examined by their own doctors in the presence of jail medical staff; and (2) that they may be permitted to take the treatment prescribed by their doctors at their own cost.

The Government of Bombay, it is understood has promised to look into the matter as early as possible and the results are keenly awaited.

22 Congressmen Convicted

MADRAS, April 23.

Twenty-two Congressmen were convicted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules for offering Satyagraha by shouting anti-war slogans in different parts of the city.

Five Satyagrahis were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 or in default to undergo R. I. for one month.

One Satyagrahi who was aged 65, was awarded one month S. I.

The remaining 16 were each sentenced to one month R. I.—A. P.

Warrant For Arrest Of Krishna Gopal Dutt

LAHORE, April 23.

Warrants for the arrest of Choudhury Krishnagopal Dutt, Deputy Leader of the Punjab Assembly Congress Party, were issued under Rules 34 and 38 of the Defence of India Rules, for making a speech at Lahore on Jallianwalabag Day on April 13, the day he was released on the expiry of his term of imprisonment.

It will be recalled that previously Ch. Krishnagopal was sentenced for offering 'Satyagraha' to two years, but on an appeal by the Lahore Bar Association the sentence was reduced to three months.

Ch. Krishnagopal was to offer 'Satyagraha' in the course of this week.—United Press.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN VELLORE JAIL

Appeal To Governor To To Intervene

MADRAS, April 23.

An appeal to His Excellency the Governor of Madras requesting him to intervene in the matter of hunger-strike of about ninety detenus in Vellore Jail and issue the necessary instructions to the Jail authorities to look into the grievances of the detenus concerned, the condition of some of whom is reported to be precarious and may become grave and cause needless hardship and thus ease the situation, has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, a member of the Council of State, Dr. Ramchandra Rao, President of the All-India Christian Conference, Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswamy Sastry, Vice-President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. S. M. Fossil, Mr. K. Punniah, editor of the "Sind Observer", and three other prominent persons.

The signatories have also appealed to the detenus to call off the hunger-strike for the present pending further negotiations with the Government.

The copy of the first appeal has been sent to Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthy, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, who is detained in the Vellore Jail to be communicated to the detenus.—United Press.

Nine Months' R. I. For M. L. A.

MUZAFFARPUR, April 23.

Mr. Deepnarayan Singh, a member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly and President of the Muzaffarpur District Congress Committee, who offered Satyagraha at Mahua yesterday has been sentenced to nine months' R.I.

Mr. Birchandra Patel, Pleader and Chairman of the Hajipur Local Board has been awarded six months' R.I. for offering Satyagraha. Both were recommended "A" class.—A.P.

Two German Internees Jailed

MADRAS, April 23.

Baron Von Dinklage and Mr. B. Wittenberg, two German businessmen of Madras City who are internees in the Ahmedabad Camp were to-day sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months and one year respectively on charges of criminal breach of trust by Mr. V. N. Raghunatha Rao, Second Presidency Magistrate.—A.P.

Facilities For Mango Traders

RATNAGIRI, April 23.

Although all hopes of mango dealers and garden contractors of a good and profitable season this year have been lost, the rates in the Bombay market for really good fruit are found to be very encouraging.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company have arranged to remove all the parcels and it is understood that they are arranging to ply a special launch exclusively for the mango parcels from all ports between Bombay and Randpar.—A.P.

COCHIN DEWANSHIP

NEW DELHI, April 23.

The Associated Press is authorised to state that there is no truth in the report connecting the name of Sir Gurunath Bewoor with the Dewanship of Cochin.—A. P.

Death Sentence

HIGH COURT MUST CONFIRM IT

Andaman And Nicobar Islands Regulation Amended

NEW DELHI, April 23.

A press communique states:—A prisoner sentenced to death in the Andaman and Nicobar islands will in future have the benefit of his case being considered by a High Court, before the sentence is confirmed. At present this is generally the case in British India. But under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation of 1876 the case of a prisoner sentenced to death in these islands is referred for confirmation of sentence to the Government of India and not to any High Court.

The Governor-General has now decided that the Government of India shall refer such cases to a Bench of Three judges of the Calcutta High Court and pass orders in conformity with the recommendations of this bench. The judges will be appointed in rotation from a panel of five selected by the Chief Justice.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation (1876) has been amended accordingly.—A. P.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

GOA LINE passengers are advised that with a view to reduce the unnecessary inconvenience caused to passengers in general it is proposed with immediate effect to place all heavy packages in the ship's holds. Passengers are requested to keep with them only such luggage as is absolutely required on the journey and allow other packages to be placed in the holds.

Heavy packages will in no case be allowed to be carried on deck and hence passengers carrying such packages should hand over the same to the staff at least one hour before the departure of the steamer.

CHEAP FARES

FROM APRIL 1ST

RAIL-CUM-ROAD TICKETS

AVAILABLE FOR SIX MONTHS ISSUED FROM BOMBAY TO

KASHMIR

FIRST CLASS RETURN Rs. 281/14
SECOND CLASS RETURN Rs. 155/15
INTER CLASS RETURN Rs. 64/12
THIRD CLASS RETURN Rs. 52/14

TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES WILL ALSO BE ISSUED FROM SURAT, BROACH, BARODA, ANAND, AHMEDABAD, RATLAM, AJMER, INDORE & JAIPUR

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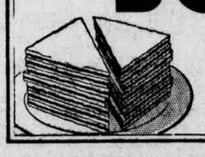

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1941

GLYCO-THYMOLINE

(Kress & Owen Co.'s)

KEEP INFECTION AT BAY! with GLYCO-THYMOLINE

To cure common cold and tonsilities, douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at Bay and soothes irritated tissues.

Obtainable at all Chemists.

Attempt To Overthrow Petain Feared?

Armed Insurrection Threatens Vichy

NEW YORK, April 23.

Armed mobile guards have been patrolling the gateways of Vichy and machine-guns have been set up in the streets according to information reaching the Berne correspondent of the "New York Times".

These steps were taken, says the correspondent, because the authorities feared an armed insurrection by supporters of the new French pro-Nazi party the Rassemblement National Populaire.

The authorities are said to have feared an attempt to overthrow Marshal Petain in favour of M. Laval.

The Rassemblement National whose headquarters are in Paris is headed by Marcel Deat, an ex-Socialist, who in 1933 helped to found "Neo-Socialist" a party of Fascist tendency.

The New York Times Vichy correspondent says that Admiral Darlan who is leaving for Paris to-day for fresh talks on Franco-German collaboration may see M. Laval 'en route'.

The correspondent expressed the opinion that Admiral Darlan is likely to discover in Paris that the German demands are "very concrete" and Marshal Petain's representatives there are wholeheartedly in favour of collaborating with the Germans.

MORE LIGHT ON PETAIN-DARLAN TUSSLE

LONDON, April 23.

One reason for the lively difference of opinion which has arisen between Marshal Petain and Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan is said, by an informant of the Independent French Agency to be Admiral Darlan's action in handing over to Germans and Italians big stores of petrol which had accumulated at various bases between Tunis and the Libyan border.

The agency adds that reports from Vichy indicate that Admiral Darlan's position is weakening although supporters of closer collaboration with Germany are rejoicing over what they consider to be allied reverses in the Mediterranean.

Meanwhile, various reports are circulating regarding General Weygand and despite official denials rumours continue to say that the question of replacing him is being considered although it is not clear whether it is Marshal Petain who wants him to be removed because his policy is too independent or that Admiral Darlan considers that he stands in the way of "collaboration" with the Axis.

The agency also learns that German "tourists" and agents have recently arrived in Syria from Iraq, many having crossed the frontier secretly.—Reuter.

Anti-British Tendency Of Spanish Press

ZURICH, April 22

German relations with Spain and with the Vichy Government are being closely watched here. The Berlin correspondent of the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" calls attention to the increasingly anti-British tendency of the Spanish press.

This, he says, is being followed in Berlin "with the greatest interest, although official circles have so far declined to make any comment."

Nothing is known here of any German proposals for the passage of German troops through unoccupied France and Spain, but it is believed that they are anxious to secure General Weygand's recall, regarding him as an obstacle to their hopes of using French North African ports as a base for military operations.

Meanwhile Franco-German industrial co-operation has been tightened by the grant of many big orders to French firms for war material and other goods for Germany.

Whatever Admiral Darlan's inclinations may be, however, there is no evidence that Marshal Petain has altered his standpoint of refusing any military and naval concessions to Germany which might involve France in war with Britain.—Reuter.

REICH IS BEHIND ANTONESCU

German Ambassador Clarifies Attitude Towards Rumania

BUCHAREST, April 22

Hitler's attitude to General Antonescu, the Rumanian Premier, was referred to by Baron von Killinger, the German Ambassador, in an address to the German colony at Bucharest on Hitler's birthday.

According to the Rumanian news agency Baron von Killinger said that General Antonescu continued to be considered by the Fuehrer and the German people as the representative of Rumania, and the Reich would uphold him in all his actions "for the good of his country and the maintenance of friendship between Germany and Rumania."

There recently had been reports of friction between Nazi authorities and General Antonescu.—Reuter.

Premier Pays Tribute To New Zealand Troops' Heroic Actions In Greece

WELLINGTON, April 23.

"The fighters who stood at Marathon and Theremopylae had worthy successors in those who fought on the slopes of Mount Olympus", declared the New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr. Graser, speaking at Rotorua, on the part played by New Zealand troops in the Greek withdrawal.

He said Britain was bound in honour to go to the assistance of the Greeks.

"It is a great heroic and arduous work never surpassed in the history of the world. Everybody in this country is anxious for the safety of the troops. I as not a pessimist and whatever may be the temporary outcome of events in the middle-east. I know that these Anzacs are laying the sure foundation of a sweeping victory".—Reuter.

Italy & Germany Loose 995 Planes In Near East Operations

LONDON, April 23

Italy and Germany have between them lost 995 planes in the air and on the ground in the Near East since January 1 last according to the latest official estimates.

Italian losses totalled 773 and German 222. During the first three months of 1941, the R.A.F., losses totalled only 62 as against both Germans and Italians. Many R.A.F. pilots were saved.—Reuter.

Nazi Spy Organisation Raided

Several Persons Including German Army Officer Arrested In Cuba

HAVANA (Cuba), April 23.

Among a number of people arrested in a raid on a suspected Nazi spy organisation in Cuba was a man said to be a serving officer in the German army.

The headquarters of the organisation at Guanabacoa had concealed access to the sea near some petrol depots. A large number of plans, photographs and codes were seized.

The German Officer, whose name is given as Armand Sherer, is being held in military fortress charged with spying for Germany.

He will be tried under the recently enacted Cuban National Defence Act. It is alleged that his country home contained a formidable arsenal and most elaborate plans of Cuban roads military and naval posts and harbours as well as an almost perfect documentation of the United States naval station at Guantanamo.

The police allege that Sherer was head of the spy ring that had been active in the Carribean Zone for months past.—Reuter.

German On Parole Bond Escapes

WASHINGTON, April 22.

A German fighter pilot, named Franz von Webra, who had escaped to the United States from Canada, has fled to Peru while under parole bond for 10,000 dollars.

Brick Hurled At Magistrate

BAREILLY, April 23.

A sensation was caused in the Magistrate's Court yesterday, when a prisoner hurled a brick at the trying magistrate, Mr. I. U. Alexander, I.C.S.

Mr. Alexander had just finished delivering judgment in the case and sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment when he was hit on the right ribs by a heavy brick.

The culprit was sentenced to an additional period of two year's by the District Magistrate, Mr. C. M. Kerr, I.C.S.—A. P.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit snapped on arrival in Bombay on Wednesday morning after meeting Mahatmaji at Wardha.

GIBRALTAR'S DEFENCES BEING STRENGTHENED

VICHY, April 23.

Recent additions to Gibraltar's defences are described in a despatch from Algeciras to the Official French News Agency.

It says that construction of a dyke nine feet wide and 12 feet deep along the northern front of the rock is complete, shelters have been cut into the rock to below sea-level, both heavy artillery and Anti-Aircraft defences are considerably strengthened.

It adds that not a day passes without the addition of war material and food supplies.

Lady Ram Rau spoke of her experiences abroad at this meeting of Bombay Women's Work Guild on Wednesday.

Halifax Tells America

Britain Faces Three Grave Problems

Shipping Situation, Nazi Drive In Mediterranean & Air Attacks On England

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Lord Halifax and the Australian Minister, Mr. Casey had an hour's conference with Mr. Cordell Hull on the general international situation.

Later Lord Halifax told journalists that there were three critical points in the war—the shipping situation, the German drive in the Mediterranean and the German bombing of Britain and other areas. He declined to say which he considered to be the most critical.

The Yugoslav Minister, M. Fotitch, had a talk with Mr. Sumner Welles on Tuesday.—Reuter.

KUNZRU OPPOSES PAKISTAN

CALICUT April 21.

An exhortation to every Indian stoutly to resist any attempts at the dismemberment of India was made by Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, President of the Servants of Indian Society, addressing a public meeting here.

Doctor Dies Of Snake-Bite

SANGLI, April 22.

A wire received here from Mahableshwar states that Dr. M. R. Bapat, Senior Medical Officer, Sangli State Hospital, died at Mahableshwar as the result of snake-bite.

Dr. Bapat was a promising doctor and was very popular. —A. P.

BURMESE NAVY

First Vessel To Be Launched To-day

RANGOON, April 23.

The first vessel built in Burma for the Burmese Navy will be launched to-morrow.

This was announced by the retiring Governor of Burma Sir Archibald Cochrane, at a farewell dinner here last night.

The Burmese people, said the Governor, desired to be at peace but were ready and prepared to defend their country.—A. P.

Exhibition Of Currimbhoy's Paintings

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, April 23.

An exhibition of forty-four water colours by Mr. M. F. Currimbhoy, son of Sir Fazalbhoy of Bombay, was opened this afternoon by Lord Willingdon at the Overseas League.

Mr. Currimbhoy took to painting as a hobby and was entirely privately educated in drawing. The pictures include a few Indian scenes but more topical are the great fire of last December and Benghazi. The work was praised by Lady Willingdon.

A special feature of the exhibition is that fifty per cent of the sale proceeds will be given to the Hospitality Fund of the Overseas League. The pictures are priced two guineas each.

"Britain's Defences Will Be Kept Going"

NEW YORK, April 23.

"The current war can only be won by keeping the defence of the existing system of democracy going—and that defence is England," President Roosevelt told a press conference on Tuesday.

The war could not be won by one sea fight or one retreat in Greece or even in the whole Mediterranean, the President added.

He replied in the affirmative to a questioner, who asked whether he was confident that the defence of England would be kept going.

"Certainly there will be no lessening of the shipments of war material to England," he said.

Asked whether the question of convoys now had to be considered, President Roosevelt remarked cryptically he did not live in Delphi (place of legendary Greek oracle.) He described as "too glittering" the inquiry whether any steps were being undertaken to protect "the bridge of ships."

Move To Take Over Foreign Ships

Legislation authorising the United States Government to take over and operate "any foreign vessel lying idle" in United States waters has been introduced by the Chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

Red Cross headquarters here are swamped with enquiries from American doctors how they can respond to the call for volunteers to go to England.

Two hundred applications were received here and Red Cross office at Los Angeles also reports of being swamped.

Other Side Of Pakistan

Gloomy Outlook For Muslims In Minority Provinces

MADRAS, April 22.

The Muslims of South India are not convinced that the Pakistan scheme will safeguard their interests more effectively than any other scheme, which does not impair the unity of India, says Mr. A. Khan, General Secretary, South Indian Nationalist Muslim Conference, Krishnagiri, in a statement to the press.

Mr. Khan says: The Muslim League began its campaign against the Congress on behalf of the oppressed Muslim minorities and put forward the Pakistan scheme as the best safeguard for them. Now that aspect has been entirely forgotten, and Pakistan appears in its true character, a device solely intended to benefit the Muslims of Upper India where they are in a majority. Therefore the Muslims of South India should try to solve their educational, social and economic problems and ensure for themselves a happy life with the willing co-operation and hearty goodwill of their fellow citizens. I hope that the South Indian anti-separation conference will give a correct lead to the Muslims of South India."—A. P.

"THEY DIED FOR NOBLE CAUSE"

LONDON, April 23.

Mr. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, in a statement declared Australians who died in Greece had died in a noble cause.

He said that whatever criticism had been levelled at the dispatch of Australian troops to Greece, because we honoured our pledges to Greece, was nothing to the criticism to which we would have been exposed if we had shrugged our shoulders and left the heroic Greek nation to fight alone the epic battle.—Reuter.

2,000 U. S. TROOPS LAND IN MANILA

MANILA, April 23.

More than 2,000 United States troops arrived here on Tuesday morning on aboard the transport, "Republic." Fourteen hundred men comprising two coast artillery units will reinforce the garrison of Fort Mills at Corregidor. The remainder are replacement.—Reuter.

Bombay Edition Of Calcutta Hindi Daily

BOMBAY, April 23.

The "Viswamitra" the Hindi Daily of Calcutta is bringing out a Bombay Edition from the first week of May.

The paper has filed the necessary declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Virely the General Manager of the paper has arrived in Bombay.—A. P.

INDIRA NEHRU AT ALLAHABAD

Will Interview Jawaharlal Shortly

ALLAHABAD, April 23.

Miss Indira Nehru arrived here from Wardha to-day.

Miss Nehru is expected to interview Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru shortly. She will leave for Dehra Dun on April 26.—A. P.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Let us have a peep into the India Debate.

* * * *

Sir George Schuster (Liberal National) said nothing could be more distressing than that at the present moment when all these decisions, vitally affecting India's future, were being taken. Government should rest purely in official hands. Yes, George Schuster, who was Finance Member. There must be something wrong with this message.

* * * *

Mr. Ammon (Labour) said that he felt some concern about Mr. Amery's opening statement. That is what is known as speaking Parliamentary language.

* * * *

Some of the House of Commons members observed that it was a blunder to have recognised the Congress and the League as the only political bodies. I quite agree. There is for instance the Progressive Group and the Rotary Club and the P. V. M.

* * * *

Amery said in reply that India was already given the right to frame its own constitution. Then why the fuss. Please wire the Jail Superintendents accordingly.

* * * *

Mr. Godfrey Nicholson (Conservative) said we should concentrate on sending a definite message to India. I sat up and took notice—specially as this very fine gesture was coming from a Conservative. Next line read: "Mr. Nicholson welcomed wholeheartedly Mr. Amery's speech." That was enough.

* * * *

Mr. Roberts felt Mr. Amery should go out and meet Indians. He's welcome and after all Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Jinnah can always see him—if they can spare the time.

* * * *

Apropos Dr. Ambedkar there is no truth in the rumour that a page from "Just Flesh" has crept into "Thoughts on Pakistan" even though the two books grew up side by side in the same publisher's office.

* * * *

Headline in Bombay evening paper: "Police Round Up Bad Characters." All that will be left will be a handful of Bombay Knights.

Charlie Chan Detective Story Day By Day

A MOST PRACTICAL GIFT

BANANA BOAT MYSTERY

I MUST TALK TO FRANCINE PRIVATELY!
KEENO! IT'S BEAUTIFUL!
YOU ARE TO WEAR IT AT THE BANQUET I AM PLANNING! PUT IT ON!
MOLU - BRING BARROW UP - HE WILL SERVE DINNER FOR US!
YES, MASTER!
LATER...
GINA! YOU'RE GLORIOUS!
AND OUTSIDE...
IF CAN MAKE HUMBLE SELF CHRISTMAS PRESENT OF THIS RIFLE MAY LIVE TO LAUGH NEXT CHRISTMAS!
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12-23

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